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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

Fall River Peace Pressed; Nazis Claim Gain in Russia; Sliding Scale on Profits?

The World's Day—April 4, 1942

New England: Saltonstall Acts in Textile Strike
Governor Saltonstall threw executive pressure into the scale for settlement of Fall River textile strike. [Details: Page 2.]

Turkey, at crossroads of three continents, to play vital role in international struggle of next few months, Armenian guest speaker told Twentieth Century Club. [Details: Page 3.]

United States Navy is to occupy part of Hotel Brunswick for use as barracks and central office of operations. [Details: Page 5.]

The War: Nazis Counterattacking in Russia

Russia: Nazi troops were reported making heavy counterattacks, while Russian reports, lacking any late news from the battle front, indicated a lull in the Russian counteroffensive. Berlin claimed 16,700 Russians killed in the past few weeks.

At sea: The 11,500-ton United States aircraft-tender Langley, the destroyer Peary, and the navy tanker Pecos were belatedly disclosed by the Navy Department in Washington to have been sunk by Japanese aircraft in the southwest Pacific battle of Java which began in late February. [Page 1.]

Britain's coast: Strict limitations on civilian movements along the entire "invasion coast" area of Eastern and Southeastern England will be restored April 15, it was officially stated.

Skagerrak: Two of eleven British-Chartered Norwegian ships which last week were intercepted by Nazi naval forces while attempting escape from Sweden to England have reached an English port the Vichy radio stated.

Washington: Sliding Scale Plan on War Profits

In an attempt to restrict war-contract profits a Senate Appropriations subcommittee approved "in principle" a sliding scale plan of limiting profits in contrast to the flat 6 per cent proposal included in pending legislation. [Financial Page.]

Retail prices for 44 common electrical household appliances were frozen at March 30 levels by the Office of Price Administration. The order takes effect April 7 and continues in force until June 5 when a permanent price schedule will be announced. [Financial Page.]

Italian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian diplomatic and consular officials and their families who have been held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., have been transferred to Asheville, N. C. The State Department said the transfer was necessary because additional groups of Axis diplomats from Central and South America were expected soon.

C. Hartley Gratton resigned as economic analyst for the Board of Economic Warfare, challenging Representative Voorhis (D) of California, to repeat without the cloak of Congressional immunity charges which Mr. Gratton said implied he was a "Nazi sympathizer," and which he claimed had ended his usefulness to the Government.

National: 3,000 to Work on Panama Canal Lock

Sam Rosoff, one of the best known construction contractors in the Western Hemisphere, is en route to Panama to oversee construction of a third lock in the Canal. The contract, worth \$45,250,000, will require the employment of about 3,000 men.

Americas: U. S., Mexico Hunt 'Fifth Columnists'

Mexico's Federal Attorney General Jose Aguilar y Maya said arrangements had been made with F. B. I. in Washington to cope jointly with "fifth column" activities which extend to both sides of the United States-Mexican frontiers.

The Cuban Government, ordering seizure of all radio transmission devices not in official use, began a search on the north coast for a secret radio station believed to have been giving information to German submarines which have been preying on ships in the Caribbean.

Europe: Britain and Italy in Prisoner Swap

Exchange of wounded prisoners between Britain and Italy was announced by the British Foreign Office. [Page 7.]

Double summer time will be observed by Britain when the clocks are set ahead two hours April 5.

Irish Republican Army parading at Duncannon, Tyrone County, resulted in wounding of two policemen who attempted to break up the parade.

Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey, was reported by Berlin to have returned to Ankara by plane from the Reich Capital.

Silver Shirt Head Arrested

WASHINGTON, April 4 (P)—The Justice Department announced today the arrest at Darien, Conn., of William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts organization on charges of seditious activities under the Espionage Act of 1917. The Department said that Mr. Pelley, of Asheville, N. C., and Noblesville, Ind., was arrested on direct orders of Attorney-General Francis Biddle upon a warrant issued by a United States Commissioner in Indianapolis. Mr. Pelley is to stand trial in Indianapolis. The Silver Shirts chief was

charged with violations of a statute which penalizes by imprisonment for not more than 20 years, by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, disloyal acts or words in time of war. The Department said that Mr. Pelley was editor of "The Galilean," a magazine published by the Friendship Press of Indianapolis "which suspended publication when recent issues were declared non-mailable" by the Post Office Department.

1,500 'Bikes' Distributed By Douglas Aircraft

SANTA MONICA, Calif., April 4 (P)—Douglas Aircraft began distribution today of 1,500 bicycles to its employees.

The bikes, ordered weeks ago under priority rulings, are being issued to selected employees who will buy them on a cost plus tax basis.

Workers will assemble the machines themselves, salvaging the shipping cartons. When the new cycles are in operation, about 3,000 Douglas employees will be pedaling to work, said Director J. L. Stevenson of the company welfare department.

Weather Predictions

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Help for Needy Is Big Problem Of Postwar Era

Survey of peace group puts nutrition, neglected youth, and dependents on list.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, April 4—The full resources of the world's most powerful governments, including the United States, will be required to cope with the world problems of nutrition, neglected youth, dependent classes and general reconstruction following the war, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace declared in its second report, released today.

Dealing with the transitional period between the end of fighting and the establishment of what is hoped will be a lasting world order, the report prepared under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace by a panel of government and university experts, stresses the leadership role of the United States.

"The United States has today, and may have to a greater extent in the near future an opportunity to demonstrate our capacity to aid in the organization and promotion of humane activities for the relief of stricken populations and the establishment of patterns of peaceful living in disturbed areas," the report says.

A Trail of Dependence
Prof. Frank Lorimer, of the Department of Sociology at American University, and Katherine Lenrow, former chief of the Children's Bureau, collaborating on the subject of migration and settlement, warned that the present war would leave a trail of new dependent classes consisting of orphans, detached aged persons, widows and crippled.

The problem of education for young people in Europe and other areas whose universities have been closed and whose training has been concentrated on war was stressed under a special heading. Prof. Walter M. Kotschnig of Smith College urged that the only solution was setting up of an international Works Progress Administration or Civilian Conservation Corps, or possibly a world-wide National Youth Administration.

Dr. Frank G. Boudreau, president of the Milbank Fund and former member of the health section of the League of Nations, held that postwar movements of refugees, especially in Poland, Yugoslavia, and Greece, held a menace of epidemic.

"The control of epidemic and the provision of food for the hungry," he said, "will be such tremendous problems that only governments, representing the resources of whole nations, can hope to cope with them, aided and supplemented by the Red Cross and other voluntary agencies."

Action on Planning Now
Reporting on the war's economic aftermath, Eugene Staley, member of the Board of Economic Warfare, envisaged a boom and labor shortage, rather than unemployment for a year or two following the war, and held it would be necessary to continue some present wartime controls to prevent a sudden re-

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U. S. 'Fortresses' Offset Navy Losses; American Planes Raid Japanese Base; Indian Moslems Reject Cripps' Offer

Cruiser and troopship set afire — U. S. air power seen deciding factor in Burma.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

America's Flying Fortresses came to the aid of the hard-pressed British and Chinese troops in Burma by swooping down upon the Andaman Islands—which presumably have become a base for fresh Japanese invading forces for Burma—and setting a Japanese cruiser and a troopship afire and probably damaging two others.

The strikingly effective work of these air dreadnaughts, and the insignificant cost to them in losses, may well be sufficient to save the Allied forces from threatened defeat. Absence of air protection was responsible for the British withdrawal from Promé—gateway to the Burma oil fields 100 miles to the north—and for the Chinese withdrawal from Toungoo—gateway to Mandalay, just as it was responsible for the loss of the American aircraft tender Langley, the destroyer Peary and the tanker Pecos, now announced to have been lost in the Java fighting at the end of February.

The enormous striking power of the Flying Fortresses and their immense range should mean that a few of them can be sent long distances to do vital protective work. If these bombers continue to operate in the Bay of Bengal there is now a possibility that the British can make a stand north of Promé without too much danger of heavy Japanese forces landing in their rear.

Meanwhile American troops in Australia are having a breathing spell in which to merge to good purpose with the Australian Army into a powerful army for defensive or offensive purposes.

Burma:

Huge United States "Flying Fortress" bombers have spread their wings over the Burma front for the first time and, taking off from bases in India under the personal command of Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, have set fire to one Japanese cruiser and a troopship and probably damaged two other ships in the Bay of Bengal.

The action—the first by this new outpost of American arms—looked place at Port Blair in the Andaman Islands, recently occupied by the Japanese as a base from which

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Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey With Group of Officers

He Fights With MacArthur for United Nations
It's a great team of fighters, 'Tom' Blamey and MacArthur: Page 7.

Axis Faces Rising Labor Shortages; Major Problem in Berlin and Tokyo

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 4—Appointment of Fritz Sauckels in March as Controller of German man power in succession to Dr. Heinrich Mansfeld indicates most clearly the Third Reich's present desperate labor shortage.

Herr Mansfeld had only been in the job a few weeks when he was replaced. This sudden change suggests either his incompetence or his disagreement with authorities on the man-power policy. Had the former reason been true, then it would have been logical to have expected that a competent man would have succeeded him. But his successor can hardly claim to be an expert.

Works Under Göring

Herr Mansfeld is a recognized technical authority on man-power problems, as was Dr. Friedrick Syrup before him, and it is more than likely that his replacement is due to his probable refusal to agree to new desperate devices proposed to secure increased man power.

Herr Sauckels is a former Gau-

Nazi-Slovak Pact On Labor Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, April 4

New light was cast on living conditions of 100,000 Slovak laborers in Germany by a recently signed Slovak-German agreement concerning social protection of the workers.

According to an official Slovak explanation of the agreement, reported by Czech sources here, it guarantees the Slovak worker "the right to cultural and social protection until now lacking, but also gives them more adequate wages."

leiter of the Province of Thuringia. He has few claims to being an expert in man-power problems. He is introduced as a party man—actually a member of the SA brownshirt guard—and is likely to ride roughshod over all technical and humane considerations so as

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

By Randall Gould
Former Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Japanese occupation forces in China are reported by the Northwest Institute of Research to be conducting labor conscription in the occupied areas on a staggering scale. It is stated by the Chinese Government organ that from 1936 to the present time some 10,000,000 Chinese workers and their families have been compelled to go to Manchuria to take part in Japan's task of economic exploitation. Cruel though Japan has been in many aspects of its occupation, this statement must be declared an exaggeration at the least.

Without doubt, the Japanese have upon occasion utilized conscript Chinese labor. So have the Chinese. In each case, this sort of thing was a result of "military necessity" rather than any comprehensive scheme of compelling Chinese workers to engage in purely economic enterprise upon a long-term program. China's National Government, even before the outbreak of the present hostilities in 1937, enacted legislation allowing the impressment of common labor for such projects as the construction of military roads and dykes.

Additionally it may be said that

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Sinking of three more ships in Java battle brings naval losses to 25 vessels.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—Concern over destruction of the United States aircraft tender Langley, considered in naval circles here as the single most serious American ship loss since the attack upon Pearl Harbor, was relieved somewhat today by the report of the probable destruction of a Japanese cruiser at the hands of India-based Flying Fortress bombers.

Although the loss of an important aircraft tender considerably handicaps this country's aerial activity in the Southwest Pacific, the arrival of the powerful and far-ranging four-engine bombers on the south central Asiatic mainland is looked upon as a strong compensation.

Taken with the sinking of the 1,193-ton destroyer Peary and the naval tanker Pecos and added to the earlier losses sustained in the great naval battle off northern Java, the destruction of the Langley shows now badly American sea power was hit during the heroic attempt to stem the flood of Japanese conquests toward Java. According to present estimates, at least 700 of the 1,156 officers and men normally carried aboard the Langley, Pecos, and Peary were lost, although the Langley was evacuated with a loss of only 14 of its personnel. The Langley's crew had been transferred to the Pecos.

25 Naval Ships Lost

A quick count here shows that the bombing of the Langley brings to approximately 25 the number of American naval vessels of all kinds lost in this war. Only three of these ships, however, were of major size. They were the 32,600-ton battleship Arizona, lost at Pearl Harbor; the Langley, and the 9,050-ton heavy cruiser Houston. The 29,000-ton battleship Oklahoma was capsized at Pearl Harbor but is undergoing repairs.

While not minimizing the seriousness of the Langley's loss, naval observers in Washington pointed out that it was not so heavy a loss as the sinking of an aircraft carrier would have been. Built as a naval collier in 1912, the Langley was converted to an aircraft carrier in 1937, but was later modified and reclassified as a seaplane tender when its flight deck was partially cut off.

The light construction of the Langley is judged to have made it a fairly easy prey to Japanese planes which are said to have "virtually smothered" it with bombs. Navy Department officials are confident that America's aircraft carriers would be harder to sink. It is recalled that German dive bombers attacked the British aircraft carrier Illustrious in the Mediterranean for 15 hours without being able to sink it, although

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Langley "smothered" by Japanese bombs: Page 6.

Leader Sees India's Moslems Tied to Hindu Chariot Wheel

NEW DELHI, India, April 4 (P)—Declaring that Britain's plan for postwar Indian dominion status would "keep Moslems tied to the chariot wheels of Hinduism," Mohamad Ali Jinnah indicated today that the autonomy proposal already rejected by the powerful All-India Congress Party also was unsatisfactory to his Moslem League.

[While Sir Stafford Cripps was reported by CBS to have held a 1½ hour conference with Gen. Archibald Wavell yesterday, independent news sources declared that London was believed ready to consider modifications of its proposals in respect to India's defense.]

Mr. Jinnah, leader of India's second largest party, expressed deep disappointment that the "entirety and integrity of the Moslem nation was not expressly recognized" in the offer outlined by Sir Stafford in an effort to bring the Indians wholeheartedly into the war effort.

Demand Separate State
Mr. Jinnah earlier declared in Allahabad that the Moslems never would accept any British plan that would prevent their achievement of a separate state.

Addressing the Moslem League, he referred to the current plan as "a bare skeleton of proposals which obviously would require a lot of filling in and adjusting before it can be made acceptable."

"It is obviously one of those

cases," he said, "where details are and will become more vital than a bare statement of certain principles."

Mr. Jinnah said that "the principle of Pakistan"—under which Moslems would have the right of self-governing states—"finds only veiled recognition in the document."

"Until we know how the right of Moslems to keep out or accede thereto is defined to our satisfaction we do not wish to see the history of Palestine repeated as after the last war," the leader said.

Cannot Barter Future
"Moslem India will not be satisfied until the right of national self-determination is unequivocally recognized and implemented."

"We cannot barter away the future for the present, while fully realizing the danger of foreign aggression and notwithstanding all our anxiety to defend India and help in the prosecution of the war."

Meanwhile, the All-India Congress Working Committee, representing the most powerful of the factions to which proposals for increased Indian autonomy have been addressed by Sir Stafford, met for about two hours.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who as a past President of the Congress Party is one of the ranking Indian nationalist leaders, denied a report widely circulated April 3 that he had received a message from the Chinese Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, urging acceptance of the British plan in general.



Bay State Women Representatives
There are four of them among 240 members of the Massachusetts House. Arm in arm is characteristic of the good friendship that prevails. Left to right—Mrs. Margaret Spear (R) of Newton, Mrs. Leslie B. Cutler (R) of Needham, Mrs. Susan K. Donovan (D) of East Boston, and Miss Catherine E. Falvey (D) of Somerville. When these four heads get together, something's up—watch out, men!

Saltonstall Reported to Have Called Another Parley in Fall River Strike

Veteran Textile Leader, Tansey, Tells of Old Crafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 4.—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today put executive pressure behind efforts to bring to a close here the strike of 18,000 workers in 18 cotton textile plants, which is holding up production on Government war orders.

The Governor was reported to have called another conference between members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration and striking union officials in an effort to clarify disputed conditions arising over the status of a single union worker.

Meanwhile, James Tansey, veteran textile leader, plunged into a history of the union, one of the oldest and allegedly strongest textile unions in the country, covering incidents that have led up to the present strike instigated because of one man's problems which the union takes to heart.

In the early period of textile unions, the mills at Fall River alone numbered 100, as against 25 today.

The Fall River Textile Council, he added, was the first textile council of its kind in the United States. Mr. Tansey was himself the first president of the United Textile Workers of America. At the beginning of the century, this was the only national textile union. It was then affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. After the Congress of Industrial Organizations split off from the A. F. of L. half a dozen years ago, a new C. I. O. Textile Workers' Union was formed, and so there are now two rival unions going by the same name as the one Mr. Tansey originally headed.

Heads Independent Union

Mr. Tansey is now President of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, whose members produced the current strike.

The A. F. T. O. is an independent group which withdrew from the United Textile Workers of the A. F. of L. years ago, and besides being organized in the mills here has mills at Baltic, Taftville and

Jewett City, Conn., and Adams and North Adams, Mass.

This is the second A. F. T. O. There was an earlier one. The present A. F. T. O. provides a general organization for the craft unions of skilled workers—principally the loom-fixers, the slasher tenders and the knot-tiers.

These are three unions whose existence is threatened by a decision of the National Labor Relations Board. The Board in effect told employers in the half dozen mills where it held elections not to deal with the craft unions. There is also a weavers' union in the A. F. T. O.

Oldest Craft Union

"The oldest of the textile craft unions here today is the loom-fixers," Mr. Tansey related. "Their organization came into existence in June of 1892. They will observe their fiftieth anniversary this year."

"But previous to the loom-fixers came the cotton mule spinners' union. This was one of the oldest labor unions in the country. However, as the industry changed, mule spinning went out."

"The carders' union was formed very shortly after the loom-fixers, in December of 1892."

"The slasher tenders' union advised probably around 1901 or 1902. The knot-tiers were organized in 1933."

"The general textile union of the nineties was the National Textile Workers' Union. It was affiliated with the A. F. of L. Some of our unions in Fall River belonged to the national union for a couple of years, but withdrew."

Failed to Set Charter

"Then the A. F. T. O. was formed around 1900. We tried to get a charter for our organization from the A. F. of L., but could not because of the National Textile Workers' Union already occupying the field."

"Thereupon the National Textile Workers' Union and the original A. F. T. O. were brought together and formed the United Textile Workers of America, in 1901, I think. The A. F. T. O. and the National Textile Workers' Union were dissolved."

"I was elected the first president of the new Textile Workers' Union of America."

"In 1903 I voluntarily gave up the presidency, and they elected me First Vice-President. I stayed with the organization as First Vice-President for 13 years."

"A difference arose between the unions in New Bedford and Fall River and the United Textile Workers, and some withdrew in 1906 and 1907. I stayed with my local unions, and we withdrew in 1916."

"Then with the nucleus of unions that had withdrawn, the present A. F. T. O. was formed in 1916. I was elected its President, and have been in continuous service ever since. We have been a separate, independent organization for 26 years."

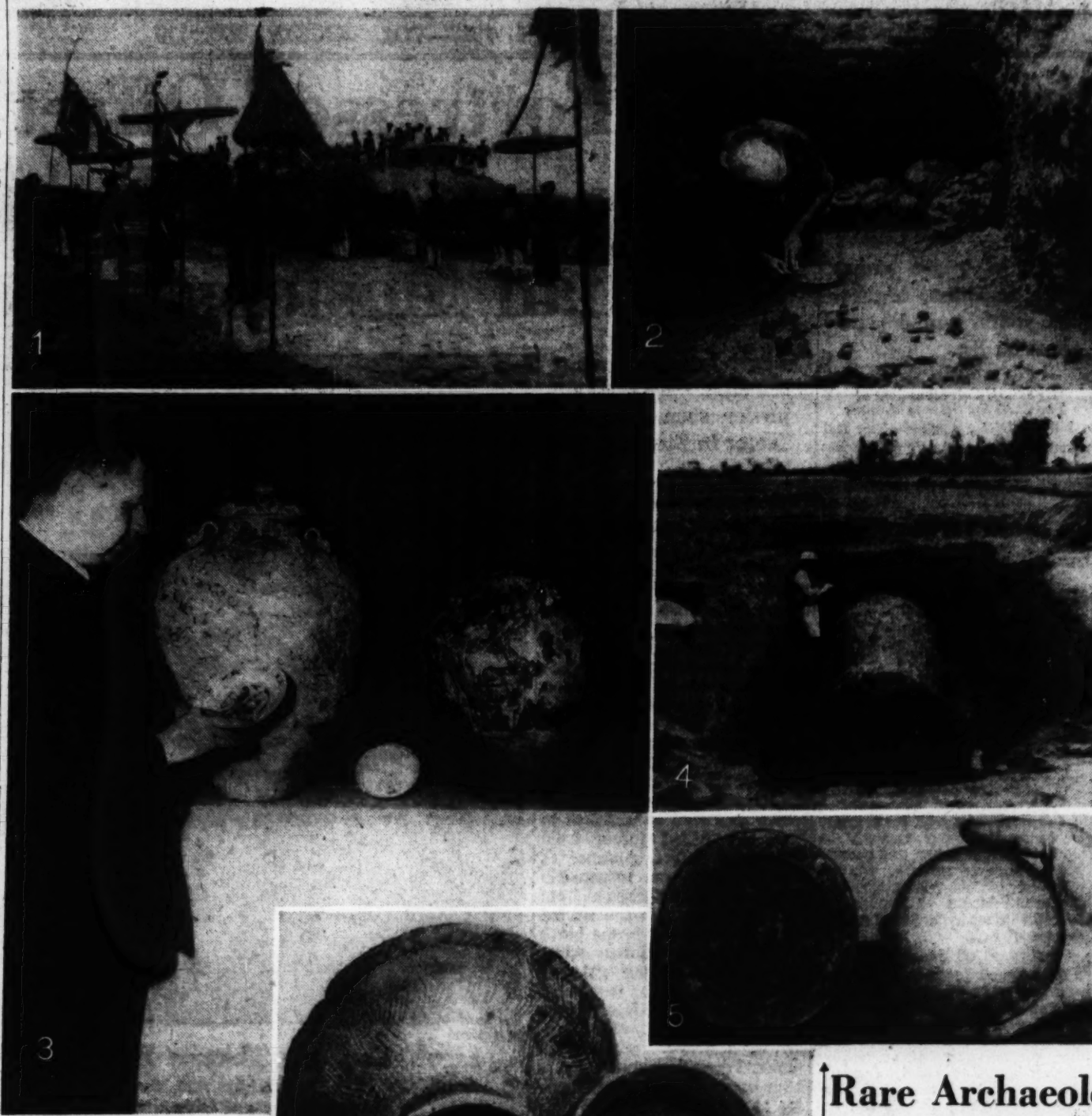
Sought to Serve All

Mr. Tansey said that the craftsman's unions did not confine their bargaining to their own interests, but looked out for the other workers in the mills, that is, the unskilled who greatly outnumbered the skilled.

"Whenever we went into negotiations with the manufacturers," he said, "we asked for an increase for everybody in the mill. That is my recollection, and it dates back 50 years."

Mr. Tansey also noted that this is officially not an A. F. T. O. strike. He said that no strike vote had been taken by the A. F. T. O., nor any other A. F. T. O. action ordering a stoppage. He and other craft union leaders agreed that the walkout was spontaneous. The workers who quit then elected their own emergency strike committee, separate from the A. F. T. O. officials.

However, while technically there may be a difference, observers regard the strike as in substance an A. F. T. O. strike, since all the strikers are A. F. T. O. members and the future of the A. F. T. O. is bound up with the outcome.



Infantry Team To Use Radio And Pigeons

NEW ORLEANS, April 4 (AP)—

A Vermont infantry combat team will demonstrate use of some very old and very new means of military communication—carrier pigeon and shortwave radio—here tomorrow when the 43rd division holds "open house" in connection with Army Day observance.

The division, composed of New Englanders and stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., also is sending a team to Mobile, Ala., for a demonstration.

During the exercises a three-way radio communication system will be set up connecting the division's units here, at Camp Shelby and at Mobile.

The New Englanders on Sunday will show visitors various phases of camp life—a "ration breakdown" wherein food is distributed to field kitchens; an exhibit of weapons, military drill competition, and a formal guard mount. Light, heavy, and medium artillery weapons will be displayed, engineer and medical units will show how they operate.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Exhibition of chess literature with a display of chess sets at the Boston Public Library. This collection is shown through the courtesy of Robert Nimmet and will be on display at the Public Library through May 3. Library remains open until 10 p. m.

Sunday

Chamber music by the Strindberg Quartet, at the Gardner Museum. Selections will be played from Bach and Brahms. Open to the public at 2 p. m.

"Listening to Shakespeare," by Frederick C. Packard, public lecture at the Boston Public Library, 2:30 p. m.

Ford Hall Forum will have as its guest speaker Dr. Arnold W. Wolfers, Director of Graduate Studies in International Relations at Yale, who will speak on "How the Axis Hope to Win." An economist and author as well as a student of international relations, Dr. Wolfers has a wide background from which to draw his conclusions. Open to the public at 7:30 p. m. at John Hancock Hall, 90 St. James Avenue.

Monday

Song recital by Angelina Barrie, mezzo-soprano, who will be accompanied at the piano by Marjorie Marshall. The public is welcome to attend this concert at the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m.

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Indo-Chinese Relics to Go on View

Dr. Olov R. T. Janse; Staff Photographer

An exhibition of objects found by the archaeological expedition to Indo-China and the Philippines, conducted by Dr. Olov R. T. Janse, under the auspices of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, will be opened in a recently modernized section of the Peabody Museum, Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, on April 7. Ceremony attendant to the opening of one of the ancient Indo-Chinese mounds where the objects were excavated. Flags and umbrellas are symbols of authority. 2. Mrs. Janse is shown here cleaning a set of bronze dishes found in the excavation. 3. Dr. Janse, with rare reconstructed jars and dishes of blue and white glazed pottery of the early Ming Dynasty of 17th century. 4. Brick tomb of the Han Dynasty, just after being uncovered, and before it was opened. 5. Polished bronze hand mirror, the back of which carries a dragon design used by Indo-Chinese women during the first century, A. D., and now reflecting a flash from the photographer's camera. 6. Imitation metallic vessels from Sa Huynh (Central Annam), Indo-China, dating back to the beginning of the Christian era. These dishes were perforated intentionally to destroy their usefulness before being placed in the tomb.

Maritime Day Observances In Boston Limited to May 22

Log of the Port of Boston

Boston's observance of National Maritime Day this year will be limited to the day itself—May 22—because any form of the usual harbor pageant with its marine parade and spectacular features is necessarily banned by the war.

In normal times, the actual anniversary of the first sailing of a transoceanic steamer—May 22, 1819—is observed in Boston as in other seaports of the country, but Boston has its own observance, too. That special observance is the one that the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee voted to cancel this year.

Therefore, more than usual attention will be devoted to May 22, when port, trade and shipping interests will join in commemorating the departure of the old Savannah, from Savannah, Ga., the first steamer to cross the Atlantic. All over the nation, various units of the Propeller Club of the United States plan special meetings, with addresses as usual in various cities despite extra burdens of wartime. One of them is expected to speak in Boston.

Port groups in Boston will join in an elaborate meeting, it is expected, part of which is planned to be a memorial service for members of the merchant marine. Officers of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, re-elected at the annual meeting a few days ago, include: Frank S. Davis, President, and Maxwell B. Grossman, Vice-President. Mr. Davis said he had consistently refused to accept the office another year, but that because of the war he had agreed to serve this term.

Port Business

In commenting on a lengthy talk given in Philadelphia recently by Maj. Gen. Eugene Raybold, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, in which that report was given wide praise, Richard Parkhurst, Secretary and Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, said:

Rare Archaeological Finds At Peabody Museum Next Week

A collection of about 7,000 rare and beautiful objects, excavated in Indo-China and the Philippines by the archaeological expedition directed by Dr. Olov R. T. Janse under the auspices of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and safely removed to the United States just prior to the Japanese invasion of those countries, will be on exhibit at the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, beginning next Tuesday, April 7.

The bulk of the items—bronzes and pottery cooking utensils, ancient lamps in fantastic shapes, and miniature figures of animals, wells, stoves, troughs, and household objects—date from the Han Dynasty, which ruled over China and northern Indo-China during the first two centuries, B. C.

Glorious Chinese Period

This period was one of the most glorious in Chinese history, an era noted for its outstanding arts and handicrafts. It was at this time that the Chinese extended the boundaries of their Empire into the heart of Asia and close to the easternmost outposts of the Roman Empire. Tonkin and Northern Annam became Chinese Provinces. And, at that time, Buddhism was introduced from India and influenced Chinese culture more powerfully than any other outside factor up to the present time.

Dr. Janse, who will speak on "Ancient China as Seen From the South" at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Divinity Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, spent about seven years in Indo-China and the Philippines, directing archaeological expeditions under the sponsorship of the Museums of Paris, the Government General of Indo-China, and the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

A native of Sweden, Dr. Janse has organized and directed numerous archaeological expeditions, has classified and studied many important collections of antiquities, including a large part of the bronzes and Kansou pottery brought to Sweden by an expedition headed by the Crown Prince of Sweden, Gustaf Adolf. In 1937, he received the Vega prize of the Royal Swedish Anthropological Society, at Stockholm.

Since the remotest time, said Dr. Janse, the Philippines has been a crossroad of several cultural currents. Chinese civilization, generally speaking, he added, has been divided into two spheres, one

Foreign Commerce

Steamship and shipping men will gather at the City Club April 14 for the 14th annual meeting of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston. John Slacks, assistant to Admiral Emory S. Land, United States War Shipping Administrator, is to speak of present-day shipping problems.

Geodetic Survey

New charts have been prepared by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, it is announced by Lieut. Commander F. L. Gallen, in charge of the Boston field station. Chart No. 251, 33 by 43 inches, covers the Cape Cod Canal and approaches, showing the canal in its entirety. No. 247 shows Hyannis Harbor, 26 by 27 inches, and No. 345 Robinsons Hole and Quicks Hole, 19 by 25 inches.

Terminal Rules

New regulations at ocean terminals of Boston, effective April 15, reduce the free time allowed waterborne freight on the piers, other than export, from six days to five, the time starting at 7 a. m. on the first day after vessels complete discharge, or after freight arrives at Boston for delivery to vessel. The exception is for freight received other than by rail, for which free time commences the day the freight is delivered to the pier. Storage rates for freight remaining on piers longer than the free time period are also provided for.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Occasional light rains with gentle to moderate winds. Slightly cooler.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional light rains accompanied by a slight drop in temperature.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides

Saturday 3:31 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet. Sunday 2:40 a. m.; height, 11.1 feet. Sunday 3:14 p. m.; height, 10.8 feet. Monday 3:33 a. m.; height, 10.8 feet. Light all vehicles Sunday by 7:45.

Leon Stone

War Upsets Some Academies And Clarifies Needs of Youth

By Robert E. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although the present situation is not very pleasant for many New England colleges, the war may not have a completely negative value. For the war is tending to upset outmoded academic ideas. The struggle to survive is forcing sharper appreciation of the needs of today's youth; curriculum and time schedules are undergoing the closest reassessment. Real progress will probably result.

One of the clearest developments to date has been the widening of the gap between the regular arts colleges and the technical schools. While the ivy-covered colleges of song and story are shortening courses and otherwise trying to attract and educate boys in the two or three years between the time they leave high school and reach 20, or draft age, the technical schools are jammed, refuse to shorten courses, and blandly ask for, and receive, deferment for all students deemed to be progressing well in their studies, and likely to be valuable in the war effort later. Moreover, the situation in industry that finds regular arts graduates being offered \$1,600 a year, opposed to the \$5,000 and up for various engineers and specialists; and the situation in the armed forces where those having specialized training are being offered the higher ranks, is bound to have its effect on undergraduates. Therefore, while enrollments in the colleges of classical sort, seem certain to decline, Massachusetts Institute of Technology reports an all time high in applications for admission next fall.

Shorter Courses Here to Stay?

That this condition will continue throughout the war period is accepted by all. That it will have vivid bearing on postwar educational trends is also likely.

For one thing, it is expected by

many that the shorter course for general arts is here to stay. It may be that the course will even be shortened to two years for a cultural background course, which will carry with it some sort of degree. Then, graduate courses will be condensed with a re-evaluation of vacations, perhaps omitting the long summer vacation, but giving more frequent one or two week periods for absorption and catching up.

Such a program—a shorter, separate cultural arts course, an intensified higher, specialist or professional course—might have the advantage of resolving the present anomalous situation in which liberal arts colleges struggle with technology schools resolutely append arts courses on their curricula for fear of graduating men who are not properly rounded in cultural subjects.

It is expected that the present emergency will hit particularly hard at the graduate schools. Among the most sharply affected, it is presumed, will be the law schools and the schools training teachers. War times are times for men of the various natural sciences and for the engineers. However, it can be presumed that the problem of most of the graduate schools is temporary, since there will come, with peace, demand for teachers, lawyers and other practitioners of peacetime pursuits. The problem, therefore, that these institutions face is one of weathering the storm.

Since many of these schools can only weather the storm if their alumni and patrons continue their full level of support, it is essential that the vital importance of the professional schools be understood. Although it is estimated that only one American boy out of every 100 attends college, it is no less a fact that half of our Presidents have been college men; most of the Supreme Court, half of the Cabinet and half of the Senators are college men; one-third of the Lower House are college men.

Value of College Education

Seriously to impair the schools that train the public leaders of the nation would, of course, simply, in the end, darken the future that we are fighting to make more bright. Those who donate to the schools will have this to ponder before re-directing their gifts.

This suggests, too, that students view their education in realistic fashion. It is apparent from developments in this war that even under the most extreme pressure the real need is for men and women with the most training. When the Army and Navy, even in the present emergency, encourage young men to remain in school until they have received the utmost from their instruction, it can be taken as a good sign that the individuals who are allowed to do so should take full advantage of their privilege.

"The war may be long, who can say?" one professor pointed out to the writer, "but one day it will be over, and each young man and woman has the responsibility of looking forward to that time, just as he has the responsibility of considering the contribution he can make now."

But when all this is said, it still leaves most of the liberal arts colleges in New England faced with an immediate problem of re-evaluating their courses to cut down on the enrollment of students. Boston University, for example, has announced that 19 men are retiring next year, having reached 65. In the larger endowed or well supported colleges, this practice is expected and pensions are provided. In schools, however, where principal reliance is upon the tuition and fees received from students (and such income seems sure to be reduced), it is sometimes not possible to provide adequate pension plans. In such instances it is possible the present situation may work real hardship.

One solution proposed for this would be the opening of liberal arts courses to adults in the evenings. This would have the dual advantage of absorbing money that might otherwise go into consumer-goods and inflated prices. New channels of service to their various communities might thus be opened too.

The possibility that some colleges may consolidate with one another to save operating and administrative costs is also to be considered.

Those schools that realistically assess the trend, and adjust themselves to it with resourcefulness and elasticity are of course, the ones that will survive the present blow. Those that meet the need best will no doubt emerge stronger than before.

(This is the second of the articles reviewing the situation currently confronting New England's colleges.)



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Knit as Long as There's Yarn Welfare Committee Advises

Knit as long as yarn is available, is the advice to war relief workers given by the Chairman of the Christian Science War Relief Committee. This is the answer to confused inquiries received in Boston as a result of conflicting reports. Three questions evidently need to be settled:

1. Are the armed forces adequately fitted with clothing for cold climates? No—not when it comes to knitted articles which, says the Chairman, seem to be "the only solution for bundling up necks, ears and noses." Hands and feet should be included too.
2. Will yarn be available for relief knitting? Probably. Such organizations as the Red Cross and the Committee expect supplies for competent knitters.
3. Is it desirable to continue the knitting for relief purposes? Yes, decidedly.

Not Enough

Official theory, supported by an imposing list of garments furnished to men in the armed forces, was not enough to warm the coast artillery on a Massachusetts island where, as one of them wrote, "the wind whips across with unrelenting fury." Gifts from the War Relief Committee, however, had remedied the lack, and he expressed his gratitude for the knitted head-pullover, for "the tin helmets offer no protection from cold."

The Harbor Defense Digest, weekly publication of Boston Harbor Defenses, carried an article in January praising the work of the Committee in furnishing sweaters, helmets, gloves, woolen socks and other garments "for men on duty on exposed locations." A battery commander in Maine wrote his letter of thanks, saying, "the men have to spend long hours on alert duties in the extreme cold, and extra woolen clothing is very helpful. Any further donations will be more than appreciated by the members of my command."

More than 8,000 garments have been already distributed to men in the American armed forces by Christian Scientists. Letters are pouring into the office at 237 Huntington Avenue indicating that the need was great and that it continues.

Red Cross distribution centers corroborate the assertion of need. The one at the Boston Navy Yard recently reported giving out 61,000 garments, restricted to cases recommended by commanding officers.

In regard to the supply of yarn, the knitter need not try to come to decisions about that, because the Government controls it. The Chairman of the War Relief Committee says, "Since a recent survey showed enough yarn on hand for relief knitting for some time, the restrictions are not likely to interfere with that work. Organizations such as the Red Cross and the War Relief Committee, however, have been requested to see that the yarn is put into the hands of only competent knitters."

Even though many of the men in the forces are in places where the cold season is about over, it is wise to knit and store garments for next winter. If the war has ended by then, they will not be wasted. There will still be the tremendous need in Europe, for England has more than 300,000 refugees from 36 countries. Many of these, in addition to British subjects, have been receiving clothing from American relief agencies.

The story of what the War Relief Committee has done for bombed-out English families is touching and thrilling. A billeting officer in Devon, who has been able to clothe a number of evacuated children from the shipments from Boston expresses her thanks, saying, "and above all there is a complete absence of 'red tape'!"

Displayed Tag
One little boy of six was so delighted with the clothing he received, when bombed out, he took the inside of his coat and had it stitched on the outside, across his chest. He now points to it and says, "This is the name of my American friend who sends me my clothes."

Overseas shipments of the Committee are to continue. One of the group chairmen in London writes, "When a ship is torpedoed the survivors, taken onto another ship in the convoy, have to be fitted out with whatever happens to be on board." When the ship arrives in port, she explains, there is a shortage of warm clothing, "and the idea is to have someone ready on the quay to supply this need."

No relief worker need have any doubts about the usefulness of further contribution. When another survey of the yarn situation is completed, it is likely that the War Relief Committee, along with the Red Cross and other necessary relief organizations, will be conceded some priority provision.

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Eleventh Hour
Pittsford, St. Louis Post-Dispatch



Nothing for Overtime
Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News



Does a Girl Warworker Outrank a Boy Scout?
Thomas, Detroit News

48-Hour-Week Pact Sought

WASHINGTON, April 4 (P)—The Administration was reported authoritatively today to be sounding out labor leaders on the possibility of obtaining a voluntary agreement for a 44 or 48-hour work week at regular pay in war industries.

Lieutenants of President Roosevelt, including Vice-President Wallace, were said to be taking an active part in efforts to obtain some kind of pact between workers and management which would quiet the controversy which has arisen over the 40-hour week and prevent the possible enactment by Congress of restrictive labor legislation.

There has been some discussion in Administration circles, of a compromise calling for overtime pay only after 44 hours, but opposition to such a scheme was said to have arisen on the grounds that this would be a half-way measure likely to be unacceptable to Congressional critics of the present law.

It was understood, however, that any agreement which might be reached would have to satisfy labor that the extra pay it would be giving up would go back to the Government, rather than into the tills of war contractors.

Although he declined comment on these reports, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader, made it plain to reporters he hoped voluntary action could be taken before the Senate is called upon April 20 to debate a bill by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, permitting the Government to take

'Unity Through Music' Stressed at Conference

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Emphasis on folk music, a new version of the National Anthem, written for military bands, and several musical premieres marked the Musical Educators National Conference which concluded an eight-day session here stressing the theme "American Unity Through Music."

Guests from Latin America participated in the meetings. While the agenda of the Conference was for discussion of problems pertaining to vocal music in the schools, bands, orchestras, and choruses, as well as teacher education, music theory and appreciation, much of the "shop talk" consisted of actual musical performances, with school musical groups from the middle west participating. These, plus the hotel lobby "sings," an abundance of excellent concerts, and the concurrent conference with the Conference of Milwaukee's biennial three-day public school spring music offering, made the gathering far more of a music festival than a prosaic convention.

Lomax and Guitar

Folk music came in for considerable attention, as Alan Lomax, chief of the archives of American folk song of the Library of Congress, demonstrated, with the aid of his guitar, the "catchiness" of folk songs; and urged that interest in folk music be promoted by having more of it taught and sung in the schools. Mr. Lomax has traveled all over the country recording thousands of these songs as they are sung in the different localities. Another singer of folk-tunes at the Conference was the gifted Brazilian singer and CBS radio star, Olga Coelho, who has studied folk music all over the world.

In connection with the part that music plays in our national effort, a new "streamlined" version of the National Anthem received its first public hearing at the Conference. This version of the "Star Spangled Banner," which was published for use by army bands and is written in A flat, better enables amateur singing audiences to stay with the band while it hits the high notes, rather than trail off into silence for part of each verse.

The Conference was also distinguished by several premieres, including a performance of Noble Cain's "Ode to America," conducted by the composer and presented by the Milwaukee high school festival chorus and orchestra; and in the initial performance of "Free Men," a musical dramatic pageant adapted from the book, "The Education of Free Men in American Democracy." Fifteen hundred pupils from Milwaukee schools, in a colorful and stirring performance, portrayed the forces that are vital to our democratic way of life, as well as those which try to break it down and betray it. The pageant was climaxed by a mass rendition of the "Ballad for Americans" and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Many Visitors

In attendance at the Conference were music educators from Central and South America. These included many distinguished musicians—composers, educators, and visiting this country as part of a cultural mission, under the auspices of the Department of State, the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and the Pan-American Union.

Among them were Antonio Sa Pereira, director of the National School of Music of the University of Brazil in Rio de Janeiro; Francisco Mignone, professor of conducting at the same school, and a prolific modern composer, who played several of his own compositions at the Conference; Domingo Santa Cruz and Filomena Salas, of the University of Santiago de Chile; Juan Batista Plaza, of Caracas, Venezuela; Luis Sandi, of Mexico; Jose Casteneda, of Guatemala; and Esther Neira de Calvo, of Panama.

Have You Query About War Activity? Detroit Library Center Has Answer

DETROIT—"How can I build a bomb shelter in my basement or backyard?" "Where can I send cooking fats I've saved?" "Where can I send an idea I have for improving airplane engines?" The Public Library here was bombarded with questions like these, and then the librarians established a War Information Center.

They searched for answers to questions that flooded in and have amassed a comprehensive file of data on personnel, locations, and functions of numerous Federal, State, county, city agencies and private or volunteer organizations, all active in some phase of war effort.

The Detroit Office of Civilian Defense has designated the library as the official information center for

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U. S. Boys 'Victory Volunteers'

NEW YORK, April 4.—Boys' organization's 352 clubs throughout the United States, many of which are maintaining night shifts in vocational shops so that boys who attend school or go to work in the daytime may prepare themselves for places in the defense industry. Youths from eight to 21 years are included in the membership.

Reports are coming in from many sections of the country of increased interest in courses in radio communications, aerial photography, telegraphy, telephony, machine shops, navigation and weather observation. In the motor mechanics classes, the boys are learning about lubrication, battery testing, tire repair and replacement, carburetor cleaning and adjustments, while in machine shops they are being taught how to solder, weld, cut metal and operate grinders, lathes and drill presses. Service during community emergencies is also being stressed.

Practical training in mechanical skills is being given boys in the organization's 352 clubs throughout the United States, many of which are maintaining night shifts in vocational shops so that boys who attend school or go to work in the daytime may prepare themselves for places in the defense industry. Youths from eight to 21 years are included in the membership.

City Counts Its Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Venice, Calif.

How many know that in May, 1906, the great Sarah Bernhardt played a three-day engagement in Venice in the auditorium that had been built above the waves that beat upon its shore? It is recorded that the actress remembered the experience among the outstanding events in her career.

Today, with Venice facing problems incidental to its position as a dependent of Los Angeles and with land values different from what they were, it is scarcely known how glamorous a beginning this community had, nor how apt its name. If the glamor is gone, Venice has assets still, and the future looks brighter because of an increasing civic consciousness on the part of its residents.

An Easterner, Abbott Kinney, saw in the area immediately south of Santa Monica the chance to build a home center where culture and charm would be keynotes of community life. He took the famous city on the Adriatic for his model, and had canals dug and arcaded streets built, and a gay town, remembered now for its colorfulness as a resort.

The center of interest was the Venice Assembly, modeled after the Chautauqua plan. Joaquin Miller, great California poet, was one of its first speakers. The auditorium which Mr. Kinney designed as meeting place was damaged by storm in 1904. It was replaced with another seating 2,800 persons and erected on a rock breasted 500 feet long and costing \$100,000. Lavish expenditures did not accomplish Mr. Kinney's hopes for Venice, and gradually it became a pleasure center instead of a cultural resort. Until recently, however, many of the canals re-

Well-Integrated Plane Making

TORONTO—In proportion to population, Canada has the most finely integrated aircraft industry in the world, according to a claim made by Ralph P. Bell, Director-General of aircraft production. In a recent address here before the Royal Canadian Institute, Mr. Bell said everything is being built, from the elementary trainer, which takes 3,000 man hours, to what experts agree is the best four-engine bomber, which requires 100,000 man hours.

Two years ago, Canadian aircraft plants occupied 500,000 feet of floor space, employed less than 1,000 workers, and had completed output of approximately 40 planes annually, he said. Today they occupy 5,000,000 feet of floor space, employ 40,000 men and women, and the output of Canadian factories is "far more" than 32 times greater than the prewar production level.

In paying tribute to the women who are playing their part in this great industry, Mr. Bell said that there are now 3,600 women on the pay roll, all of them making a "magnificent" contribution to the war effort. He referred in particular to a woman who now holds the position of chief engineer in a factory turning out Hurricane fighters.

What the aircraft industry is doing is comparable to a marine industry building everything from corvettes to battleships, he said.

It is true, he said, that the Canadian factories do not build everything that goes into an aircraft, but neither do the biggest United States aircraft plants. They, likewise, buy engines, instruments and other parts from firms concentrating on those things.

Canada's aircraft production now provides not only for the training and defense requirements of the Dominion, but includes as well certain modern combat types designed to contribute valuable assistance to Britain and her allies, he said. Orders now in the hands of manufacturers total substantially in excess of 10,000 aircraft. Considered in proportion to the population of the United States, this is an equivalent of 120,000 planes a year there.

Trained Dogs to Make Sentry Tour With Soldiers at Sandy Hook Fort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, April 4.—America's dogdom has joined the Army, and it was disclosed here today with the announcement that trained dogs would accompany sentries on their tours of duty at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, within a week.

Capt. Frank Jury told members of Dogs for Defense, Inc., an organization of dog fanciers, breeders, and trainers, that dogs supplied by their group including German shepherds, afdans, and doberman pinschers had been training for sentry duty for several weeks.

While dogs have not yet been employed as messengers and Red Cross assistants, as they were in the first World War, arrangements are being made to provide 200 trained animals for the Army Quartermaster Corps and others for the Navy and war industries to serve as guards for supply and storage depots.

Lieut. Col. Clifford Smith, of the Quartermaster-General's Department in Washington told of an instance at a West Coast waterfront where trained watchdogs located prowlers hiding in a boat beneath the piers.

With the declaration that "one well-trained dog is the equivalent of six guards," dog enthusiasts stressed the necessity for obtaining more dogs and qualified trainers.

Mrs. Milton Erlanger urged that kennel clubs give the receipts of their showings to the Dogs for Defense Fund and Helen Menken pledged the assistance of the American Theatre Wing in pub-

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Boston City Federation Presents List of Officers

Mrs. Max Ulin, unopposed candidate for President, heads the list of officers in the Boston City Federation of Organizations for the 1942-43 season. Those slated to serve with her are, Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, First Vice-President; Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Howard T. Spaulding, Third Vice-President; Miss Josephine G. Richardson, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Albion L. White, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Dana E. Sargent, Treasurer; and Mrs. David A. Westcott, Historian.

The election of these officers will be held at the annual meeting and luncheon of the Federation April 17 at the Parker House. The unopposed slate has been announced by the Nominating Committee.

Directors will be Mrs. Hedley V. Howlett, Mrs. Robert A. Reynolds, Mrs. Fred D. Sabin, Mrs. J. Verity Smith, Mrs. Percy L. Barton, and Mrs. John V. Dehler, and next year's Nominating Committee will include Mrs. Charlotte L. Roulston, Chairman; Mrs. Fred B. Early, Mrs. Charles F. Atwood, Mrs. Frank Leveroni, and Mrs. Charles W. Taylor.

Mrs. Ulin has been First Vice President of the Federation this year, as well as Chairman of its Education Committee. In addition

she has been active as a member of the Boston University Women's Council and as Chairman of International Relations for the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Kraus, the new First Vice-President, has been responsible as Radio Chairman for the excellent series of radio broadcasts conducted by the City Federation during this past season over radio stations WNAC and WHDH. She is a member of the Hyde Park Current Events Club.

She will share with Mrs. White, the Press Chairman, the work of arranging the program for the annual meeting, at which the speakers will be Edward M. Kirby, Chief of the Radio Branch of the Bureau of Public Relations in the War Department, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William H. Corwith of the National Broadcasting Company; and Roland Hall Sharp, Latin American Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Kirby is civilian adviser to the Secretary of War for radio. He is a newspaper man, formerly with the Baltimore Sun and has been active in public relations work with various organizations including radio station WSM, Nashville, and the National Association of Broadcasters.

Mrs. Corwith, who two years ago held the office of National President of the American Legion Auxiliary, has also been connected with radio, working under Dr. James Rowland Angell, President Emeritus of Yale University and now Public Service Counselor for NBC.

The program also will include songs by Elsie Grisanti, dramatic soprano, with Herbert MacDonald accompanying.

Guests of honor who have been invited to the luncheon are Governor and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin.

The business session will convene at 10:30 a. m., and will be conducted by Mrs. C. J. Cook, the President. Luncheon reservations should be made through Mrs. Mabel F. Harris, 196 St. Paul St., Brookline, before April 12, it is announced.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

For Monday, April 6
4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.0 a. m., 11.7 a. m., 15.35 m. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of the Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.0 a. m., 9.70 a. m., 11.73 m. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

PERSONAL PROBLEMS

that come up every day

by Elizabeth Ann Baker

"WELL, I NEVER—!"

Did you know that Rumford Baking Powder gives scrambled eggs a new fluffiness? Simply add 1 teaspoon of Rumford to each half-dozen eggs, at the time you add the milk or water—and scramble as usual.

Don't forget Rumford's baking reliability! No need to worry over special measurements required by special types of baking powder. Use Rumford Baking Powder in any good recipe—in the amount called for. Real bake-insurance!

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Sift together 1½ cups flour... ¼ teaspoon salt... 1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder. With the fingers or a knife, work in lightly ½ cup of lard or any other shortening. Mix to a firm dough with a little ice water, and roll out on a floured board. Substantial enough for a two-crust apple pie—light enough for the daintiest tart!

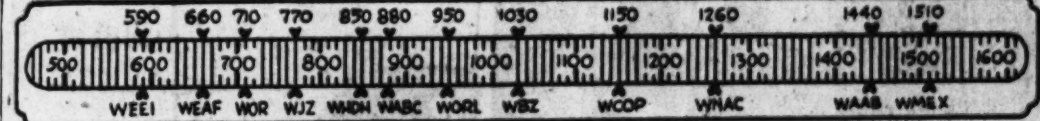
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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Italics)



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530-590 kHz	600-660 kHz	670-730 kHz	740-800 kHz	810-870 kHz	880-940 kHz	950-1010 kHz	1020-1080 kHz	1090-1150 kHz	1160-1220 kHz	1230-1290 kHz	1300-1360 kHz	1370-1430 kHz	1440-1500 kHz
WEEI-WEEI-500m Theater of Today: News: "Man on the Moon" (12:00-12:15) John R. 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Navy Takes Over Boston Hotel for 1,000 Members of the Coast Guard Staff

Copley Square Brought Into Military Area

War Activities in New England

Navy Leases Noted Hostelry—The Hotel Brunswick on Boylston Street in Copley Square has been taken over by the Navy, First Naval District Headquarters announced today.

The famous hostelry, where Presidents have stayed and which was once the favorite Boston hotel of Sarah Bernhardt, will house more than 1,000 Coast Guard personnel, the Navy said. All six floors will be converted to Naval use.

Since its reopening about five years ago the Brunswick has been operated by Miss Nell K. Mercier. The hotel management announced today that a bid to feed the men in uniform had been accepted by the Navy and that the hotel kitchen, under Miss Mercier's direction, would serve three meals a day to the Coast Guardsmen.

The basement stores are not affected by the Navy lease and the hotel will continue to operate its Grill Room which will be open to the public as usual, the management said.

Old Army Uniforms to See Use—Thousands of Army uniforms of World War I vintage, which were never worn, are being taken out of moth balls to supply fighting men of the United Nations and State Guard units, First Corps Area headquarters announced today.

"A year ago about a million of these obsolete uniforms were in storage," the Public Relations Office said. "Due to immediate needs for them under the Army's quick mobilization plan, they were re-tailored and issued to recruits. There are still several thousand left in the Quartermaster Corps storehouses and none will be wasted."

"Here's How It's Done"—Maj. Gen. John E. Hester, Commander of the 43rd (New England) Division, stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., does not resort to remote control when it comes to showing his boys how to shoot.

Noting a defect in the position of a soldier who was firing from a prone position on the rifle range, the General said: "Here's how it's done." Six times the two-star officer fired. And six times he scored a bulls-eye. Then, dusting off his uniform, which he later sent to the tailor, he remarked, "I'm glad I didn't have to shoot from the sitting position."

Long Island Sound Restricted—

Restriction of pleasure craft operations in certain Long Island Sound areas along the Connecticut shore, including waters about the harbors of New London, New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, and Greenwich, under orders from the Captain of the Port of New London. Owners of the craft now in the restricted sections will be given one-way permits to other mooring spots, the Port Captain's office said.

This Mayor's O. K.—Men from Westbrook, Maine, in the armed forces who find themselves in trouble, without funds, and in need of assistance, can wire the Mayor of their home city—collect. Mayor H. Ordway Furber told them so last night at a party given for more than a score of men leaving soon for military service.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.45 a.m., 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
6.15 p.m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.
6.45 p.m.—Program for Norwegian Sailors.
7.00 p.m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features (Czech and Slovak).
7.30 p.m.—Program for Netherlands West Indies and Dutch Sailors.
8.00 p.m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8.00 p.m.—News in Spanish.
8.15 p.m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10.45 p.m.—Late News in Spanish.
WBOS, 11.15 a.m. (55.6m).
4.55 p.m.—Spanish.
5.30 p.m.—Portuguese.
7.00 p.m.—English.
8.00 p.m.—Spanish.
9.00 p.m.—Spanish.
11.00 p.m.—English.

For Sunday, April 5

WRUL, 11.70 a.m. to 11.70 a.m.
10.15 a.m.—Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
4.45 a.m., 9.30 a.m. and 11.70 a.m.
2.30 p.m.—World Affairs (English).
3.00 p.m.—Norwegian Goodwill Program.
3.30 p.m.—Message for France.
4.00 p.m.—French Canada Speaks to France.
4.30 p.m.—Albanian Goodwill Program.
4.30 p.m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
5.00 p.m.—Lutheran Church Service in English, German and Scandinavian.
5.30 p.m.—The "Vagabond Traveler," recorded.
6.00 p.m.—Devotional Period.
6.30 p.m.—Program for service men overseas.
7.00 p.m.—Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
WBOS, 11.87 a.m. (55.6m).
4.55 p.m.—Spanish.
7.00 p.m.—Portuguese.
7.00 p.m.—English.
8.00 p.m.—Spanish.
9.00 p.m.—Spanish.
10.00 p.m.—English.

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By a Staff Photographer

Scrap for the Guns of Freedom

America's military effort is set against a background of scrap metal and conservation of junk yard materials that ordinarily have been wasted. Here are pictured Chelsea and Boston scrap yards in which valuable metals have been collected to lift the junk man out of the back alley into a prominent place on main industrial avenues. The long metallic stems that look like giant artillery are the driving shafts of discarded automobiles. Inset at lower left: Torch starts demolition job on automobile exhaust pipe. Inset at upper right: Young America in the person of Sandra Lee Smith of Boston does her part in the salvaging effort by dropping a used toothpaste tube into a drug store depository.

Turkey Is Expected to Play Vital Role in Middle East

Turkey, the crossroads of the continents of Asia, Europe, and Africa, will play a vital rôle during the next few months in the international struggle between the Nazis and the United Nations in the theater of the Middle and Near East, declared Aram Zelveian, guest speaker at today's luncheon meeting of the Twentieth Century Association.

Mr. Zelveian, who spoke on "Turkey—The Question Mark," is of Armenian descent, born in Turkey. He taught history at Anatolia College, an American institution, at Marsovan, Turkey, and served with the British Army of occupation during the first World War. He came to the United States in 1926, and is an American citizen.

The question of Turkey's adherence to the United Nations' war policy is rather a ticklish one, he stated. However, its co-operation with the United Nations against the Nazi domination will greatly depend upon the action of the United States in relation to the Near Eastern and Middle Eastern affairs.

Even though this sector has been in the British political sphere for over a century and a half, still the close interest of the United States with this sector will considerably bolster the prestige of the United Nations and secure full co-operation of Turkey with them in the event of a German campaign, Mr. Zelveian added.

The rôle of Turkey in this war is so vital, not only from the standpoint of military power, but from the strategic position of the country, that its attitude may have an overwhelming effect in turning the tide. The Turks stand as a barrier and a strong bulwark against the German onslaught toward the Near and Middle East. They will also greatly strengthen the position of the United Nations' Middle

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this station appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Program

Rutland—Thursday, April 8, Friday, April 10, 9 a. m. WWSB, 1490kc.

"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News"

For Monday, April 6
12:45 WMEX 1510kc.

Lax Liquor Enforcement In N. Y. Scored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4—"Continued laxity" of local liquor enforcement laws in civilian areas outside New York City and other urban centers in the Empire State was scored in the annual report of the New York State Liquor Authority made public here today. The report urges a general tightening up by local officials to prevent abusive practices from increasing during war-time.

Despite the laxity reported, the Authority found that alcoholic fatalities and anti-social acts arising from intoxication have decreased under the control system.

Consumption of liquor in New York State has shown a further slight increase, Henry E. Bruckman, Authority chairman, wrote, but he attributed this largely to the appreciable increase in the size of pay checks to workers.

Favorable Reaction
A state-wide survey conducted through questionnaires sent to county board administrators revealed an increase in favorable public reaction to the administration of the alcoholic beverage control law, the report continued. Westchester County, however, protested against the increasing number of "bar and grill" licenses granted.

Voicing opposition to the Sheppard bill introduced in Congress to outlaw liquor sales near naval and military establishments, the Authority declared that drinking in the vicinity of America's armed camps could be controlled through pursuit of a more discriminating licensing policy in such areas.

Safeguards
Citing statements by the Secretaries of War and Navy in opposition to the liquor-control sections of the Sheppard bill, Mr. Bruckman held that "a closer policy of licensing" together with a requirement that the commanding officer of a camp be consulted before a liquor license was issued for use nearby would provide sufficient safeguards.

Present surveillance of beverage control near armed camps includes periodic surveys by the authority's inspectors, who observe the operation of liquor premises in such areas, interview Army and Navy officers of the Army Intelligence Service and check with local police officers on conditions, the report said, adding that a high percentage of licensees appeared to be co-operating.

A new high of \$57,307,268 was registered in revenue accruing to the State from the traffic in alcoholic beverages during 1941, the report added.

Prices And Your Purse: Rebate a ?

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 4
Consumers won't get any rebate on the toothpaste or shaving cream tubes they turn in, but they may when the big frying pan grease campaign starts. Soap manufacturers are talking about getting butchers to pay four or five cents a pound for grease they will buy from them at a possible cent more.

Incidentally, remember any type of collapsible tube will get you a tube of toothpaste—even if glue came in it.

Grass Roots

"May I borrow your lawn mower?" May be a more ticklish yet necessary question than ever to ask of a neighbor this summer. Manufacture stops entirely after June 30 to save iron and steel and free machinery for war purposes.

Whisker Department

Here's how the Office of Price Administration says you can make a razor blade last a week:
Before shaving, prepare your beard carefully so that hard whiskers, grit and skin oil won't break down the blade. Careful washing and lathering soften the beard and make shaving easier on the blade. Rinse your blade in hot water before using. Rinse the razor with hot water frequently while shaving.

Rinse razor and blade well after shaving.
Shake the blade vigorously and dry carefully to avoid rust.
Wrap the blade in its own paper covering, especially if you live in a coastal climate where salt air may erode the metals.

If you have a good blade sharpener at home, use it.

Staple Suggestion

Office savings suggested by the War Production Board in connection with its paper clip, thumb tack, ribbon spool curtailment order this week:
"Clips should not be used for permanent filing. A staple will do the job. Nor should two clips or two staples be used where one will do. Clips and other fasteners should be removed when material is finally filed. Typewriter ribbon spools can be used over and over again and should be saved by the typist and returned in the old container upon receipt of a new typewriter ribbon."

Sticker

In place of rubber bands, the Commerce Department published a suggestion from J. N. Parker, Bedford, Va. Cut old unsealed gummed envelopes into strips. By cupping a packet of documents, these bands can be easily removed without breaking the seal and used over again.

Up to MacArthur

Whether or not we have much wool in our clothes for the duration of the war will depend considerably on whether Gen. Douglas MacArthur is able to hold Australia. To write or not to write the large flocks of Australian sheep off or on the wool budget is a question with W. P. B. textile chiefs.

At the Bottom of It

Even trousers made at home must be cuffless, the War Production Board has ruled.
An intention men might have of buying trousers without cuffs and having them put on at home was squelched by a W. P. B. ruling.

New Scents

As substitutes for the "oils of Araby" used for sweet-scented perfumes, soaps and creams sold in large quantities in the United States, the Agriculture Department offers eight South American plants—oil of petitgrain from Paraguay, bois de rose from the forest of Brazil and the Guianas; linoleum from Southern Mexico; guaiacum from the banks of the Paraguay River; copaiba, from the Amazon and Orinoco basins; pimenta and bay from the West Indies; and balsams from El Salvador and Colombia.

Used Cars

Price ceilings but not rationing is in prospect for used cars. Dealers have been having a heyday on prices since it has been impossible to buy either new cars or tires.

Pocket

Red Cross women did their bit for wool conservation this week by dropping the big side pockets on their volunteer uniforms.
Elizabeth Hawes put them there and Mrs. Dwight Davis, National Director of Volunteer Special Services, took them off.

Now, the Baker

The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker have now been hit by the war. The butcher has been reprimanded on pork prices; lamp production has been curtailed and now comes a recommendation from the baking industry to eliminate 25 per cent of its delivery mileage in order to save trucks and tires.

Mme. Tabouis to Speak

Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, distinguished French journalist, M. Maurice Schwob, newly arrived Free French Agent from New Caledonia, and M. Georges Pecard, Instructor at Harvard University, will speak at the monthly dinner meeting of France Forever on Monday evening, April 6, at the Hotel Vendome.

'Watchdogs' of the Sea Lanes Retired for Duration of War

To eliminate the possibility of inadvertently helping the enemy, important and in some cases vital-to-navigation lightships are being withdrawn from their stations for the duration of the war.

These "watchdogs" of American sea lanes that have proven of inestimable value to mariners include one that formerly marked the dangerous shoals off Nantucket Island over a period of nearly a century. This lightship was the first beacon sighted by steamships bound to New York, and the last for ships leaving this country for Europe. But now, with others, it has been called into port.

Ever since 1843 the famed "South Shoals" as the Nantucket Island folk know them, have been recognized as hazards for navigators. Many vessels were lost annually in that vicinity.

Plea for Help

By 1851, numerous shipmasters had petitioned for help for commerce passing the shoals, including Capt. W. B. Cropper, master of the Isaac Webb, and the famous Boston skipper, Capt. R. B. Forbes, who maintained that a lightship should be placed there "if it cost a million dollars."

In June of 1854 a "light boat" was established about 19 miles from Nantucket Island, inside of what is known as "Davis Shoal." This first craft is said to have been a whaling vessel, but during the following winter it broke away from the moorings, and stranded near Montauk Point, Long Island.

Then a lightship was built at the Kittery Navy Yard, of white oak and live oak throughout, and when assigned to the station remained there nearly 37 years. In the storm of Oct. 13, 1878, the vessel was torn from its moorings and blown nearly to Bermuda, 800 miles away, but worked back under sail.

Broke Away

On several other occasions the lightship broke away. In 1898 a new craft was ready and the station was moved further off shore, nearly twice the distance of the original lightship.

During the first World War, Nantucket Lightship was directly in the path of the U-boats that came to these shores, and at one time before the United States entered the war, four vessels were torpedoed in the vicinity of the lightship, while 115 survivors were cared for aboard the lightship until they could be removed to the shore.

In 1935 Nantucket Lightship known as No. 117, was run down in fog by the big ocean liner Olympic, and sank with the loss of seven of the crew.

Another famous lightship, no longer "on station," is Boston Lightship. In contrast to the Boston Lightship—first to be established in America—the lightship was not put on this station until many years after similar vessels had been put into service at other ports.

Authorities say that the Boston Lightship station was first started in 1891 and that it was moved about to the northward after the liner Ullin hit a ledge off Point Allerton about 1900. But now the station is without a lightship until peace shall again reign.

Army Day Fete To Honor All Armed Service

All three branches of the United States armed services will be honored in the Victory Drive celebration at Faneuil Hall Monday evening, on Army Day, the Federal Business Association, sponsors of the affair in Boston, announced today.

The celebration program includes a parade from Parkman Bandstand on the Common, starting at 7 o'clock, to Faneuil Hall. The sponsoring organization is composed of heads of the various Federal agencies in Boston.

Plans for the celebration are in compliance with President Roosevelt's request for parades, singing, and patriotic demonstrations in observance of Army Day, Thomas P. Seeny, Superintendent of Mails and Chairman of the Association, said.

Principal speaker of the evening will be Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney. Amplifiers will be set up to bring the program to those unable to get into Faneuil Hall. The entertainment portion of the program will consist of stars from the current plays now revues at theaters and hotels in Boston. Music for the parade will be furnished by the William L. Harris Post of the American Legion.

Governor's Mother To Get Maine Land

PORTLAND, Maine, April 4 (P)—Federal Judge John A. Peters has dismissed injunction proceedings brought by the heirs of the Chauvenet estate at Vinalhaven seeking to prevent sale of the 100-acre property to Mrs. Eleanor Saltonstall, mother of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts.

Louis Chauvenet of Charlottesville, Va., and his six children, beneficiaries under Chauvenet's mother's will, sought the injunction, contending the \$11,000 offered by Mrs. Saltonstall through a son, Richard Saltonstall, and accepted by the estate trustees, the Merchant's National Bank of Boston, was inadequate.



Edward Rowe Snow

Boston Lightship

Mrs. Edward Rowe Snow of Winthrop in the lantern gallery 80 feet above the deck of the lightship, which has now been called into port for the duration of the war.



working boys

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How Japan Gets Chinese Labor in War

Continued from Page 1

such work, when ordered by Chinese officials, can hardly be called forced labor at all because it is ordinarily demanded only at seasons when crops permit being left without harm, and there are "rice allowances," which in some measure take the place of pay.

How It Works in China

Work of this sort closely resembles the employment provided in time of famine by the China International Famine Relief, or the flood and drought relief organs of the National Government. Rice allowances and usually small wages are paid, and if the local conditions are stringent, such work is eagerly sought.

Of course no Chinese is anxious to be enslaved by the Japanese, and at times there have been instances of enforced and unwilling aid by Chinese of the farmer or coolie class to the Japanese army. This is, during the height of a military campaign the Japanese troops will habitually scoop in as many bearers and other laborers as they can find need for their immediate purposes; but these men must be carefully policed lest they slip away, they have a habit of stealing rifles and smuggling them into the hands of the guerrillas, they must be maintained after a fashion in a time when supplies are never plentiful, and their efficiency is low as compared with mechanized equipment.

As for Manchuria, that is a special situation to which the term "enslavement" has little if any valid application. The fact is that for decades, the laborers of certain North China areas—namely Shantung Province, with Tientsin as the chief port—have been in the habit of working seasonally for the Japanese in Manchuria.

The Japanese Program

They received transportation away from and back to their homes, either by ship or by rail, and they got what they considered good wages at a season when they could make little or nothing at home. Perhaps the Japanese would have liked to enslave these people, but it would have been economically unjustified; the trouble and inefficiency of any such procedure would have cost far more than the modest wages which represented affluence to a Shantung coolie.

When the writer visited Manchuria a year and a half ago the Japanese were struggling to fulfill a Five-Year Industrial Program. During the previous year (1939) an all-time record of entirely voluntary Chinese labor immigration had been set with total arrivals in excess of 1,000,000. This included some families, though most of the Shantungites left their families at home and returned with bags containing their savings.

It was estimated that about 700,000 workers had visited Manchuria with the majority leaving again.

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chiefly for Shantung. But the program had called for 900,000 workers and the Japanese were at their wits' end to attract more during the current year when 1,400,000 workers were needed.

Far from forcing labor, the Japanese were trying to find means of making jobs more attractive and all sorts of inducements were being offered, including special chartered ships and special trains daily with a 40 per cent fare reduction.

Quotas Exceeded
It was reported that the March quota of 300,000 had been substantially exceeded and efforts were being turned toward attracting more Japanese technicians and Koreans for rice cultivation. Of course no compulsion was being used on the latter two categories, which were regarded as substantially in the same general problem-bracket as that of Chinese labor.

At that time, the hostilities with China's National Government had been in progress for two years. But economics proceeded along lines having little to do with the military except as competition often developed.

At Shanghai, chief center of China's industrialization, the Japanese repaired "scorched-earth" damaged cotton mills and other enterprises and sought Chinese labor by offering what the starving workers regarded as fair pay—better in almost every instance than a Chinese mill owner or factory operator would offer for the same task.

Despite the war, workers went to the Japanese mills eagerly. They had to. There was no alternative. They served unwillingly, it is true, yet starvation is a real and ever-imminent force in China and no Chinese worker has much chance to think of political and nationalistic considerations.

Similarly the Japanese mill and factory operators looked at the whole situation in a factual way, knowing that even with generous treatment the Chinese would get far less than would a corresponding Japanese worker (who in turn would get far less than a worker of any Occidental country) and finding no necessity to resort to forced labor, even if the machinery for such a thing were present.

And the only existing machinery was the Japanese Army—which, as

noted, employs such tactics for its own benefit on occasion, but which could hardly go in for compelling large numbers of Chinese workers to toil gratis in Shanghai mills or Manchuria fields.

That is about the essence of the matter. The poorest Chinese labor is close enough to slave labor at any time, for any employer. Their best pay in history has come from the malignant Westerner when he was briefly able to enter the industrial pattern of Shanghai. Then the Westerner, as the Japanese today, was often the subject of Chinese reports to the effect that he was getting Chinese labor much cheaper than he could get labor at home. That was true, but even so, he was paying well by existing standards.

In Free China today there are certainly happier workers than in Japan's occupied territories, but the reason is largely psychological. Particularly when they work for an industrial co-operative, or farm in territories where the co-operative movement has made progress, they have a real light of hope for betterment.

The Change in China

And they know they have enlightened political life by China standards, even though full democracy has not yet reached Sun Yat-sen's ultimate ideals.

In Japanese territory it is impossible for even fairly well-paid mill workers to ignore the fact that they are under alien masters, while Japan's treatment of the Japanese has been surprisingly short-sighted due to the new notion of monopoly purchase which has driven much of the agrarian population to growing crops mostly for their own food rather than for sale.

A heavy pall of gloom hangs over Japan-in-China and no Chinese can ignore it even when the oppressor gives him opportunity to make a living (and many cannot get employment at any price).

There is no direct impressment of labor, yet there is slavery of the spirit. So perhaps distinctions are made on a dollars-and-yen basis without much real difference for under no conditions yet offered by the Japanese can the Chinese workers in their territory be happy or possessed of hope.

U. S. 'Fortresses' in India Offset Navy Losses in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

it was badly damaged and had to undergo extensive repairs at Norfolk, Va.

The Peary, too, was an older boat, being of the flush-deck, four-stacker type and laid down in 1919. These ships, many of which were transferred to Great Britain in 1940 during the destroyer-defense base deal, have been found to be vulnerable to attacks of today's highly destructive torpedoes and aerial bombs.

Modern Destroyer Stronger

On the other hand, America's newer destroyers, of which the 1940 Kearny is a good example, have proved themselves to be far stronger. The Kearny was hit, but not sunk, by a German torpedo prior to America's entry into the war.

The loss of the Langley, Peary, and Pecos did not come as a great surprise in the Navy Department, since previous announcements of American losses in Japanese waters had made it clear that further reports of losses might be forthcoming. It is probable that the report on the Langley, which went down on Feb. 27, was withheld until most of the survivors could reach Washington and give a full report.

The Peary, lost in the Australian harbor of Port Darwin during a Japanese air raid, apparently is the first American warship destroyed in port since the Dec. 7 attack. The Japanese, on the other hand, have lost a large number of vessels when they were caught in

port by American-made Flying Fortresses and B-24s.

American destroyer losses since September, 1939, are still set at less than 10, despite their wide-ranging activities in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. This country still has between 175 and 180 destroyers on duty, with an almost equal number under construction or scheduled.

Shortage of Carriers

Although the Langley was being used as a cargo vessel at the time of its destruction and apparently was not looked upon by the Navy as an aircraft carrier, any cut in America's limited ability to transport warplanes to ocean battle stations seems certain to have an adverse effect upon operations in the Pacific.

With only a half-dozen or so aircraft carriers available, the United States may find it difficult to carry aerial warfare to Japan's owned or mandated islands or to Japan itself on a scale thought necessary by Washington. Estimates of Japanese carrier strength run from 10 to 16, while several are believed to have been lost. The Japanese craft are thought to have a plane-carrying capacity but half that of their American counterparts.

Soil Conservation Utah Farming Boon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The soil conservation program is proving to be one of the most beneficial developments to Utah agriculture in recent years, State officials told a meeting here recently.

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Langley, Without Plane Aid, 'Smothered' by Enemy Bombs

Continued from Page 1

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4 (AP)—The United States aircraft tender Langley, which went down while fighting a 52-hour running battle with enemy bombing planes in the Indian Ocean south of Java between Feb. 27 and March 1, "was literally smothered with bombs," said the Langley's skipper, Commander R. P. McConnell, who told the story upon his arrival in the United States.

The Pecos, which was sunk while carrying survivors of the Langley to safety, was attacked by three formations of dive bombers, her skipper, Commander R. E. Abernethy, reported. The two commanders arrived in San Francisco.

"We were carrying supplies in the combat zone," said Commander McConnell, "when we were sighted by a hostile observation plane on the morning of Feb. 27."

"About noon a formation of horizontal bombers were reported, and we prepared for battle. They made a series of approaches, dropping bombs twice from formations of nine planes each and from about 15,000 feet altitude.

Practically Smothered

"The second run of bombs was very effective. The Langley was practically smothered. We were in the midst of the salvo and the damage forced us to leave the ship."

"Our escort destroyers performed very commendably in the battle as well as in rescuing Langley survivors. After the men had been picked up, the destroyers hastened to the sinking of the tender so that material would not fall into enemy hands."

The Langley before becoming a tender was an aircraft carrier, and originally was built to be a collier. She still carried sections of her flying deck but it was not usable as such. Her planes were launched from her during the battle.

"We didn't get any of the enemy

planes," Commander McConnell said. He added that he had no aircraft support during the encounter.

Taking up the story there, Commander Abernethy said, he was ordered to a small island south of Java to meet the destroyers carrying Langley survivors, but a formation of enemy bombers appeared and the destroyers moved away from the rendezvous.

All Survivors Picked Up

The next day, March 1, the Pecos lowered a motor launch, which made eleven trips to the destroyers, picking up all survivors without loss of men or matériel. The transfer started during the early morning and was completed about 8 a. m.

The tanker headed toward Australia. Soon enemy planes were sighted.

"I felt," said Commander Abernethy, "that we were in for serious trouble."

"About noon a formation of six dive bombers launched a round of bombs at us and our ship was hit. One explosion knocked the crew from a gun, but another crew was able to take up action."

"These same six bombers then loosed another round at us. Then a second flight of six planes came over and cut loose, but we remained aloft and kept shooting."

"On their third flight there were nine dive bombers and some other planes. The damage to the Pecos was progressive, and she finally sank by the bow a little over four hours after the start of the battle."

"We estimated that about 50 men were killed and about 100 wounded by the dive bombers, but the exact number never will be known."

"The last bomber strafed our men who were in the water and on the after deck. Lieut. L. J. McPeake, my executive officer, manned the aft machine gun to the last and drove it off."

Hitler's Big Problem: Growing Labor Shortage

Continued from Page 1

to carry out his Führer's urgent desires.

Herr Sauckel's new title is to be "General Trustee (Treuhänder) for Labor Employment under the Four-Year Plan."

He is appointed by and is directly under Reichsmarschall Hermann Göring and will have control of all labor, including foreign workers and prisoners of war.

Ever German radiocasts are now admitting that Germany's manpower situation has become very serious. Millions of German soldiers are on the Russian and Libyan fronts and thousands of SS Elite Guards and Gestapo agents are in various occupied countries on "administrative" jobs. Hitler is determined to get all possible soldiers for the front for his coming spring offensive. In consequence, large numbers of key workers have been taken from industry and women have been allocated jobs far beyond their strength.

This depletion of workers is to some extent compensated for by the increase in the number of women workers and by thousands of men and women workers who have been practically brought under forced labor conditions from the occupied countries. But there is a tremendous leeway to be made up and these newcomers cannot adequately replace the first-class German skilled workers and experienced agricultural laborers now at the front.

New Materials as Well

Hitler, because of the tremendous losses in Russia during the past few months, must find not only large numbers of new soldiers but also large quantities of new war materials if he is to carry through his spring offensive.

His efforts to cajole or force some of the satellite countries, such as Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania, to supply him with troops has met with indifferent success.

The two former countries, despite the great territorial concessions which they have secured through Hitler's support, continue to make all possible efforts to avoid sacrificing their man power on the Eastern Front.

Rumania, which earlier sent 400,000 troops to the Russian front, of whom more than 200,000 are fatalities or missing, cannot help much at present and is certainly anxious before doing anything more to see the Transylvanian question revised and know its real position as between Hungary and Bulgaria, both of which still have comparatively large standing armies.

Man Power and Materials

To get his new war materials Hitler must have more and more factory workers both in the Third Reich and in other countries which are fairly highly industrialized. Hitherto he has not achieved great success. In Bohemia-Moravia, Belgium, and at home not only man power but lack of materials has been a serious handicap.

Simultaneously, if he takes more and more workers to factories or to armed forces it will mean the depletion of land workers. This has already shown itself not only in Germany but also, and very strikingly, throughout Central and Southeast Europe.

The consequences will be that the next harvest will be seriously affected and already Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has openly declared that Germany's future will very largely depend upon the results of the coming harvest. Yet it is certain that the Germans cannot expect to obtain from the occupied countries anything like the agricultural produce they have hitherto secured.

Hitler by his policy of plunder and aggression has antagonized his own ends. Countries which might

have been suppliers of foodstuffs are today denuded of reserves and very near starvation. As an example Hungary and Bulgaria have meager days and ration cards.

Rationing in Germany

How badly off Germany itself is at present in food and supplies is illustrated by the recent strict rationing decree which was accompanied by warnings that the situation would get considerably worse before getting any better.

The shortage of man power and the scarcity of food are the two vital problems for the Third Reich today. Long ago the Nazis adopted a policy of total war in consequence of which its organization gained certain speedy and spectacular military triumphs. But this totalitarianism has meant on the home front a more rapid exhaustion of labor and supplies than was anticipated, so that at time when the democracies are getting into full swing Germany is already past its zenith.

It may well be therefore that the home front will give Hitler the most concern in the near future. Revolt and revolution can yet be kept down by the Gestapo, but hunger and despair, which already are stalking the South and East Europe, may soon make Hitler's European order become continentwide desolation.

Postwar Era

Continued from Page 1

lease of demand from producing inflationary price rises and dangerous temporary expansion of certain peacetime industries.

Throughout the Commission's report, made public in the April issue of International Conciliation, it was stressed that planning for post-war reconstruction should be begun without delay.

"Provisions for the enlistment and training of qualified professional personnel for reconstruction work in Europe and Asia should be undertaken immediately," the report urged.

Over 867,000 Bibles Distributed by N. Y. B. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4—A total of 867,930 Bibles, Testaments and Bible portions were distributed by the New York Bible Society during 1941, the thirty-second annual report of the Society announces today.

Over its 131 years of service, the Society has distributed 25,842,767 Bibles and portions, the report discloses.

War conditions have not changed the services of the Society substantially, the report says, adding that the New York Society appropriated \$2,500 to the British and Foreign Bible Society of London to help meet losses imposed by the war.

No-Cuffs-Pants Loss Red Cross' Wool Gain

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The American Red Cross will collect from the country's clothing stores the wool clipped from trouser legs in obedience to the no-cuffs-on-pants order of the War Production Board.

Decision to make the Red Cross the central collecting agency was reached by Mrs. Dwight P. Davis, Volunteer Service Director of the organization, and Irving Squires, head of WPB's men's clothing section.

Selling the wool clips into proper channels for converting them into reprocessed wool should bring into the coffers of local Red Cross chapters between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, annually, Mr. Squires estimated.

to prey on the supply route to India and China.

American Bombers Raid Japanese Base

Continued from Page 1

The first communiqué issued by the New Delhi headquarters of General Brereton, who is commander of the United States Air Forces in India, said one enemy fighter was encountered by the squadron of United States bombers and that enemy anti-aircraft fire was intense. But all the American ships returned safely and without damage, according to the communiqué as published today in the Daily Sketch here.

The first activity of American heavy bombers in this theater came as the Japanese were pressing the British hard in Burma to the north.

Meanwhile, Mandalay, toward which the Japanese have pointed an invasion army, was heavily bombed by the Japanese Air Force but no military damage was done, the British reported.

A communiqué reported that two other towns in central Burma were bombed, but said damage was slight.

The communiqué issued in London, follows:

"The withdrawal of our covering force from Burma proceeded satisfactorily yesterday. The enemy followed up hard but was successfully dealt with. During the withdrawal our troops were subjected to severe air attacks causing some casualties."

Australia:

In an Easter message, Gen. Douglas MacArthur today asked divine guidance for his leadership in the forthcoming struggle in the Southwest Pacific.

The Allied commander, meanwhile, continued conference with Australian and American civil and military leaders in his vast organization task. He planned to work through Easter, which will be a particularly sober holiday throughout Australia this year.

United States and Australian troops "are being welded together into one great army which will adopt an offensive, not a defensive, policy that will sweep to the sea any enemy daring to set foot on Australian soil," Army Minister Francis M. Forde declared today.

Following a visit to American encampments, Mr. Forde commented that the Americans "are like our own boys—very fine troops, of high physical standard."

"From their great leader down to the privates, they are men of whom any nation could feel justifiably proud."

"I believe they will successfully dovetail with our Army and, in

the words of General MacArthur, stand as blood brothers in the fight for democracy."

Philippines:

The United States War Department reported today that the anti-aircraft gunners of Corregidor fortress shot down two more heavy Japanese bombers, increasing their

Official Photograph U. S. Army Air Corps
Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton
Who led United States "Flying Fortress" in an attack on Japanese warships in the Bay of Bengal.

the words of General MacArthur, stand as blood brothers in the fight for democracy.

Voicing confidence in the growing strength of Australia's defenses, bolstered by men and equipment from the United States, Gen. Hubertus J. Van Mook of the Dutch East Indies declared that any attempt to invade this continent would be "very risky" for the Japanese.

"I do not think the Japanese will attempt a full occupation of Australia," declared Mr. Van Mook, expressing belief that Burma was the "real danger spot" in the Pacific war theater.

Mr. Van Mook said he thought it likely that the Japanese would try merely to "neutralize Australia as a base" for potential offensive operations by the United Nations forces.

Conservation Appeal Issued by Lehman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4—Fixing the week beginning April 12, as Conservation Week and World Wildlife Restoration Week, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has appealed for wider public recognition of the need for conservation. He has asked that the week be devoted "to dissemination of conservation information to the public by meetings of conservation organizations, by exercises in the public schools and by activities by such allied and interested organizations as the sportsmen's clubs, garden clubs and forestry associations and the various service clubs."

The observance coincides with the annual celebration sponsored by the National Wildlife Federation.

Edison Takes Over Defense Secretariat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 4—Until he finds a successor to Brig. Gen. Richard P. Williams, Gov. Charles Edison said today that he would act as his own State Secretary for Defense.

Resignation of General Williams, who has been under criticism by Republican leaders and others almost from the time of his arrival here, became effective this week. Governor Edison has been seeking a successor with similar military experience and Washington contacts, but admits the search is difficult.

The Governor observed that his assumption of the defense work would prevent him from giving full attention to his regular duties. "I will be tied up on defense matters for some time to come, and it will mean I will be required to crop many

Peaceful Raid on Germans

LUFTPOST

Ein teuer
erkaufter
Verbündeter

HITLER HAT EINEN NEUEN BUNDESGENOSSEN. ABER ER HAT SICH TEUER ERKAUFT. ER MUSSTE DAS DEUTSCHE VOLK VON DEM FÜR SICH SELBST ERKÄMPFTEN KRIEG ABLENKEN UND DABEI JAPAN UND JEDEN PREIS ZUM VERBÜNDETEN GEWINNEN. ABER UM DAS ZU ERREICHEN, MUSSTE ER AMERIKA DEN KRIEG ERKLÄREN.

Erste Runde
an JapanRote Armee
geht zum
Angriff über

Die Rote Armee hat sich in der letzten Zeit sehr stark verbessert. Sie ist jetzt in der Lage, den Angriffen der Deutschen zu widerstehen und sogar zum Angriff überzugehen. Dies ist ein wichtiger Schritt in der Entwicklung der Rote Armee.

Afrikakorps in der
VerteidigungNur drei
hatten
U-Boot
Erfahrung

U-Boote sind eine wichtige Waffe in der Kriegsmarine. Nur drei Menschen hatten Erfahrung mit ihnen. Diese drei waren die einzigen, die die U-Boote in der Verteidigung einsetzen konnten.



Copy of Pamphlet Dropped by Akronite

The black inset at upper right says, "Thrown out by the RAF" and "Forbidden everywhere where the truth is forbidden." The head, upper left, reads "A costly ally," and, upper right, "Red Army goes over to the offensive." Lower top head, "Africa Corps (Nazi) on the defensive," and, lower left, "Only three had previous U-boat experience."

Flier Sends to Akron Copies
Of Papers Dropped on Reich

AKRON, Ohio—A young Akronite, Bill MacMonagle, Jr., has sent to his parents some of the pamphlets he dropped on Germany as a member of the Royal Air Force.

The pamphlets are called Luftpost or Air Post and are labeled, "Thrown by the Royal Air Force." The box in the upper right hand corner, with the black background, states that the paper is "forbidden everywhere where the truth is forbidden."

The lead article, which begins, "Ein - teuer erkaufter . . ." is translated roughly as "a costly alliance." It goes on to inform the German people that "Hitler has a new ally. But it cost him much to buy. But so necessary was it to divert the German people's attention from the losses of his campaign in Russia, that any price was not too much to pay for an alliance with Japan. The price, however, included a declaration of war against America."

"Hitler's newest enemy is far stronger than his new ally. America is the biggest industrial producer of the world." The article goes on to list America's international status as a producer of steel, combustion motors, and natural oil.

In the center of the first page is an account entitled, "First round to Japan."

One device intended to assure circulation, is a list of Nazi regiments, together with their home cities, which during the month of November suffered heavy losses on British and Russian fighting fronts.

On a second page is a description of the British offensive against the Axis North African armies which began Nov. 18. The title, "Africa Corps on the defense," is

Chapel in House of Commerce

LONDON — A sanctuary for prayer and quiet thought has been set apart in one of the busiest commercial houses of this city. It is at Electra House, headquarters of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., international company whose activity of transmitting and receiving telegraphed messages goes on there night and day.

Members of the staff, feeling the need for some such retreat, asked the management to set aside a room. The Chairman of the company, Sir Edward Wilshaw, met the need by the provision of a private chapel with seats for 20 persons. The room, converted to a design by Mr. Frank Hicks, member of the staff, is set aside for individual prayer. It is not proposed to hold organized services. The altar, Mr. Hicks pointed out, is a focal point in the design rather than for service.

A short dedicatory ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury when opening the chapel recently.

"Such a room of peace as this within a great house of business," the Archbishop said, "is probably unique."

"It is very moving," he continued, "that at the heart of this great business concern—its operations extending to every part of the world, and employing 10,000 persons of 60 nationalities—there should be this reminder of the eternal verities."

From it, he thought, might grow forth a real consecration of the

Naturalization Voiding Petition

NEW YORK, April 4—A petition to void the naturalization of Paul Huisel, a native of Germany, has been filed by Matthias F. Correa, United States Attorney, in the Federal Court here on the ground that his oath of allegiance to the United States prior to his naturalization was fraudulent. If the plea is granted, Mr. Huisel may be interned as an enemy alien. Mr. Correa also charged that Mr. Huisel evaded the Selective Service Act, failing to register under the draft law. If he is convicted on this charge, he will face a prison sentence.

Mr. Huisel has never placed any value on his American citizenship and never considered himself a real American, it is charged. He was naturalized on Nov. 10, 1934. Mr. Correa continued, but soon thereafter became a member of the Friends of New Germany, an organization which later changed its name to the German-American Bund.

The case is the first of its kind to be filed here.

Mr. Huisel was named as one of

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It's a Great Team of Fighters,
'Tom' Blamey and MacArthur

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 4—It has seemed natural that "Old Tom" Blamey should team up with General MacArthur to lay the groundwork for the United Nations' offensive in the Southwest Pacific.

He has fought a lot of battles in many lands, this sturdy Aussie, who has been placed in command of the Australian and American ground forces under MacArthur.

He has smelled the smoke of battle from front-line trenches; he helped plan and direct the big Allied offensive that broke the Hindenburg line in 1918; he tried to stem the Nazi tide in Greece and Crete with pitifully outnumbered troops.

Now this veteran soldier, Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, is in the biggest campaign of his long military career—against an enemy threatening invasion of his homeland.

It's a tough job they've given this one-time schoolteacher, but Australians say that Tom Blamey is tough—a man who doesn't direct a battle from the textbooks but from experience gained on the firing line.

The bitterest job he ever had was to send his Aussies into Greece, sons of the men he had campaigned with a quarter of a century before in World War I.

But he told them: "Anzacs, set your teeth and be worthy of your fathers."

Story of Greece and Crete

Returning from the Middle East last fall, where he had been Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's right hand man, General Blamey told his countrymen of the story of Greece and Crete in language resembling General MacArthur's flair for phrasemaking:

"And so from the snows of Parnassus and from Olympus, and from the icy winds that swept down from the mountains, our soldiers retreated, fighting steadily rear-guard actions."

"Hard pressed at Peneos, pressed at Turnavos and Demokos and finally out of the position at Thermopylae. Two divisions—one Australian and one New Zealand, against five to six German armored divisions; armored and mountain divisions, motorized divisions and infantry."

"The task was too much, and it was decided to withdraw the troops."

General Blamey castigated his countrymen for their complacency with typical disdain for his own personal popularity:

"To come from that atmosphere and its scenes back to Australia gives one the most extraordinary feeling of helplessness. You are like

A World War Feet

These two collaborated during the great offensive of 1918, and Sir John said of General Blamey's work:

"Some day the orders which he drafted will become a model for staff colleges and schools for military instruction. They were accurate, lucid in language, perfect in detail and always an exact interpretation of my intention."

And the orders have become a model for staff trainees in Camberley, England.

During that great offensive, General Blamey once had the task of bringing no less than 44 battalions into position under cover of darkness within 200 yards of the enemy—without the Germans becoming suspicious.

He had to bring up guns and shells and a Canadian Corps of 80,000 men with all equipment. He had to conceal the arrival of 200 tanks.

To accomplish the latter, General Blamey sent a squadron of Handley-Page bombers roaring over the German lines. Nothing could be heard above the din of the planes and the antiaircraft fire of the Germans.

The drive contributed its part to the armistice.

An outdoor man, General Blamey finds relaxation in hunting, swimming, fishing, skiing, tennis, and golf.

The verdict of those who know him is that General Blamey and General MacArthur will make a great team.

Exchange of War Prisoners

LONDON, April 4 (P)—The Foreign Office announced today that an exchange of ill and wounded British and Italian prisoners of war—on an "all or none" basis—will begin shortly at Izmir, also known as Smyrna, a port in Western Turkey.

Negotiations conducted through a third country—identified only as "a protecting power"—have set in motion the machinery for the exchange, the Foreign Office said.

"In view of the nature of the operation, further details cannot be given at this stage but a full statement including the names of those repatriated will be issued when it is completed," the announcement declared.

A British spokesman said the

Italians to be repatriated "will be far more numerous" than the British from "the inevitable fact that the British Empire holds far more prisoners than Italy."

The ratio of Italian to British prisoners is believed to be not less than five to one, it was said.

The exchange will be made from hospital ships and it has been suggested that each side send one ship to Izmir to make the swap.

The spokesman insisted that the British side of the negotiations were being conducted on the lines of the Geneva and International Red Cross Conventions on prisoners of war that the "obligation to repatriate is absolute and takes no account of the relative numbers on either side."

[The British-Italian plan is the second effort to repatriate ill and wounded prisoners since the start of this war. A previous attempt negotiated between Great Britain and Germany failed last October because, the British said, the Germans declined to release entire prisoner groups, irrespective of their numbers].

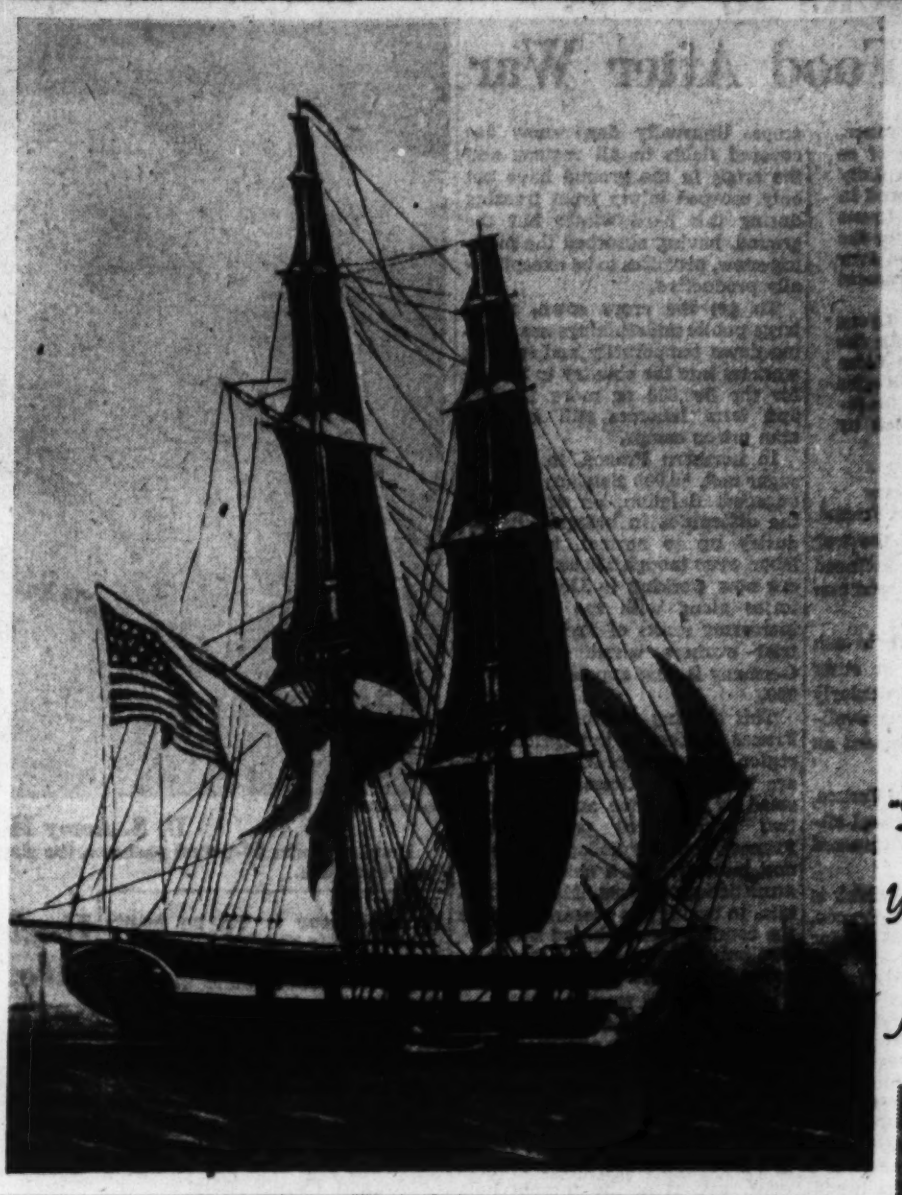
New Jersey Area
Dark on April 12

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 4—New Jersey's largest blackout, covering 1,500 square miles and including the highly industrialized northern part of the State and the largest cities, Newark and Jersey City, will be held during the week of April 12, it was announced here today. Date and hour will be announced later.

Municipal defense councils have been notified that air-raid wardens, police and fire reserves, rescue, medical and repair squads are to be at their stations a half hour before the warning signals. All save emergency traffic will be stopped and actual raid conditions will be simulated generally.

Industrial plants engaged in war production are exempt. Thomas S. Langan, chief of staff of the State Defense Council, said, but he stressed that the blackout around them would afford opportunity for them to test measures for obscuring their property.



Privateer brig Grand Turk, War of 1812

Don't begrudge their
lives of danger.
You are better off by far
But if war again
comes—stranger,
Hitch your wagon
to their star.

(From an old poem,
courtesy of the State
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

An Eminent Victorian

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London With the old familiar world tumbling about our ears, English musical life during the late Victorian period and the reign of Edward VII now seems as legendary as grandma's bustle and the dashing hansom cab. An interesting aesthetic touch of the period is supplied by Queen Victoria's criticism of her official portrait, painted by Canon Woodville, during the Jubilee of 1887. Although her color was naturally high, she had been given "the pallor of Majesty." "Mr. Woodville," said the Queen, "we are redder than that."

At this time a thin man with a large touselled head could be seen on most mornings of the week, clutching an umbrella and running at top speed from the Cloisters of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, to catch the 9:05 a. m. train to London and the Royal College of Music. Under this flying figure, Windsor and the Royal College had become, as somebody put it, "the Mecca of British organists."

To these impressive State functions were to be added the Coronations of Edward VII and George V. A remarkable career, lavishly decorated with official and academic honors, 42 years of which were passed in the aura of Royalities: an aura which faintly pervaded even the corridors of the Royal College, where one was always likely to meet a knight or two. For Edward VII founded and opened the R. C. M. when Prince of Wales, although his own musical preferences were anything but academic and were shared by millions of his future subjects.

The career of the future Master of Music began at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, with appropriate precocity. Here are a few of those examples which so warm the heart of every parent, and, incidentally, provide copy for the hungry musical biographer. Unlike other Huddersfield boys of the age of 4, little Walter Parratt had no ambition to become the center-forward of the local football team, a pirate, or even an engine driver. With singular prevision he "was crawling under his father's organ-stool and putting down the pedals with his hands; not patting them aimlessly, but making music with them."

So we are assured by his son in "Walter Parratt: Master of Music," by Donald F. Tovey and Geoffrey Parratt (Oxford University Press, London: Milford, 8s. 6d.). Much more than a pat, however aimed, is needed to put down an organ pedal, by the way. At the age of seven he is acting as deputy organist in a church service. And—this is really remarkable—"not only did Walter regularly play through Bach's whole 'Forty-eight' twice every week, but, when he was only 10 years old, he played through both books by heart in two sittings—a task requiring over five hours."

It should be added that his grasp of the "Forty-eight" was complete, for, when fully grown, his hand had a stretch that covered an eleventh, an octave and three notes. At the age of 11 he was a salaried

organist in a village church near his home. Thus the child was a dutiful father to the man whom Queen Victoria, when harassed by State affairs, used to summon to play to her on the private organ in St. George's Hall. The Vicar of the village church added his mead of prophecy by bearing the name Windsor.

From the purely musical point of view every organist reader will regret that the late Sir Donald Tovey was unable to contribute more than the opening chapters of this memoir. The first, on "English Organists of the Old School," will perhaps startle those—sometimes found among musicians themselves—who regard church organists as aesthetically only slightly superior to their colleagues of the early Italian or Handel school, with or without their assistant, Sir Donald reminds them of the obvious fact that advertisement is inadmissible for the church organist, who lives far from the world in which press-cuttings and publicity agents are all-important.

Even his instrument shares this isolation. "The majestic isolation of the organ," says Sir Donald, "is a result of the nature of the instrument; and the organist must accept it as a fact." Adding, "If he remains true to the nature of his instrument he will be in no danger from his isolation; for the perfection of his work lies very near to the center of musical aesthetics." Speaking of English cathedral services, Sir Donald expresses the unorthodox opinion: "We stifled our church music when we banished Charles the Second's frivolous French fiddles and other orchestral instruments from the organ-loft."

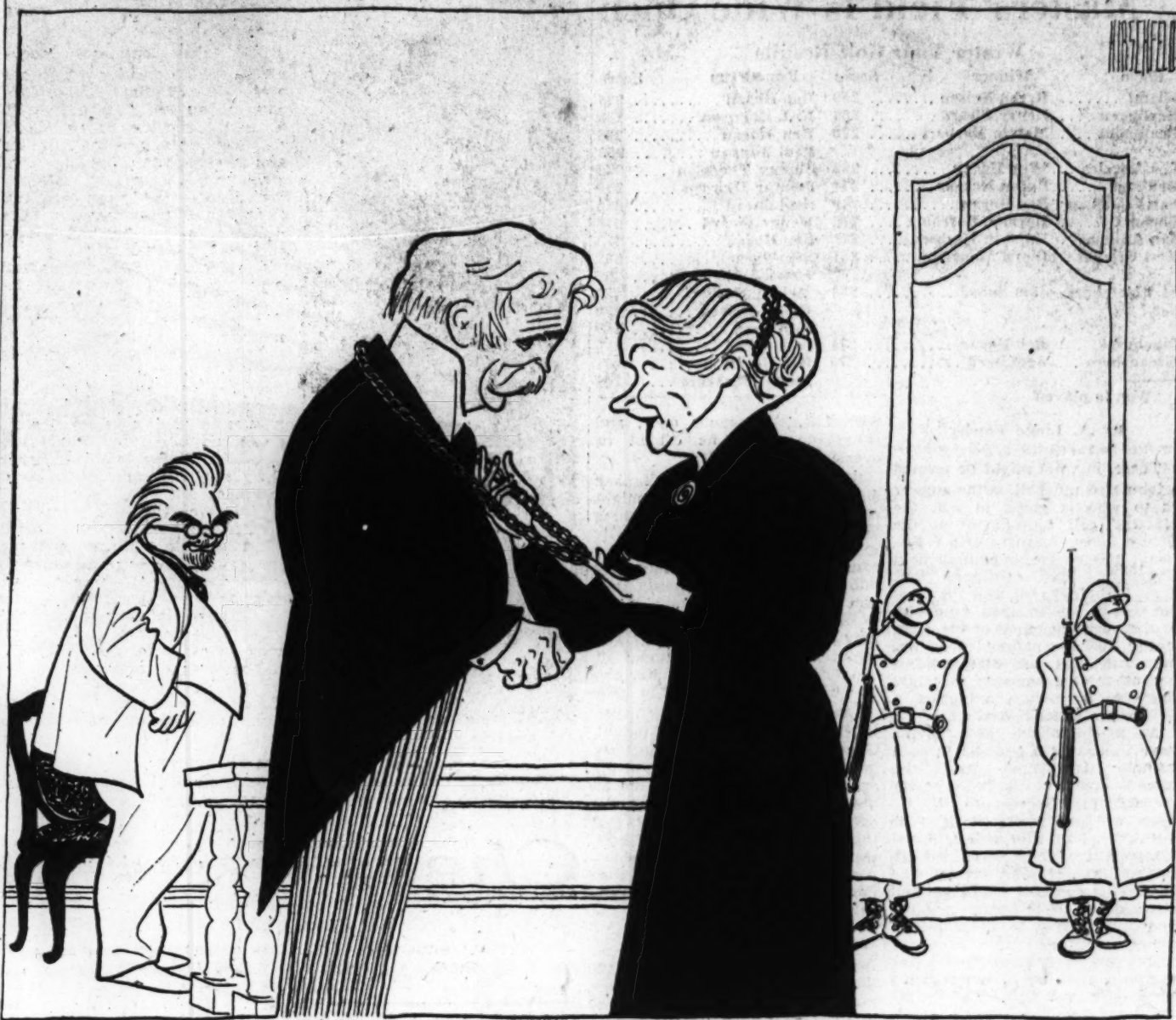
But this review must not emulate Scott's "playbill," which is said to have announced the tragedy of Hamlet, the character of the Prince of Denmark being left out. For the present generation the work of Sir Walter Parratt—the knighthood was, of course, inevitable—must be judged by the "List of representative pupils" given in an appendix. Among these organ pupils are found the names Leopold Stokowski, Vaughan Williams, Walter Davies, John Ireland, and enough Mrs. Doss, and Mrs. Bacs, to upholster a dozen conservatories of music.

Two frank articles by Parratt on organ playing reproduced in appendices will give the clue to his own style. This style and the organs he favored embodied the sharpest antithesis possible to those instruments mercifully still confined to cinemas in England—and their manipulators. Born too late for use in the less amiable customs of the Middle Ages, these instruments, in their complete irrelevance of tone and subject matter, can only be compared to the oratory of our wilder dictators.

Another pointer to Parratt's musical outlook may be found in his skill as a chess player. To measure his skill accurately—this sounds like authentic Tovey—"we should have to know first how many games of chess make one Bach fugue or vice versa, and, secondly, what factors must be introduced to represent a race between a piece of pianoforte music and a spider."

Some years ago, before the society was organized here in Philadelphia, color prints were given grudging admission to etching lithograph or block print salons. But recognition of them as a vital contribution to printmaking was slow. Today they have a salon of their own, a lively, vivid show that, paralleling the spring flower show, is somehow akin to it.

Although many different print media are represented in the



A Scene From 'The Moon Is Down'
John Steinbeck's new play, now on a preliminary tour, is opening at the Martin Beck Theater, New York, April 7. Here Mayor Orden of an invaded Norwegian town (Ralph Morgan) awaits with his wife (Leona Powers) the arrival of the Nazi conqueror, while his friend, Dr. Winter (Whitford Kane), stands by.

American Color Print Annual in Philadelphia

By Dorothy Grafy

Philadelphia The marked increase in color print interest in this country is attested by the 96 prints, by 64 artists, comprising the third annual national salon of the American Color Print Society at the Philadelphia Print Club.

Some years ago, before the society was organized here in Philadelphia, color prints were given grudging admission to etching lithograph or block print salons. But recognition of them as a vital contribution to printmaking was slow. Today they have a salon of their own, a lively, vivid show that, paralleling the spring flower show, is somehow akin to it.

Painters, in fact, seem to find the silk screen the most congenial of all the print media. It often perpetuates brush stroke as well as color, as in the work of another mention winner, Will Barnet of New York City, whose "Peter and Birdie," his honor print, and his figure in interior both reveal the painter's approach.

Also honored is Luigi G. Risti's "Scallops," a study in green, white, and brown, dealing with artichokes and stunner squash. Barnet and Risti are former prize winners, the first having been accorded this year's block-print prize in the Print Club's recent exhibition of wood engravings and block prints; the second honored last year by the prize of the American Color Print Society.

From a color standpoint the exhibition divides roughly into two categories: prints by painter-printmakers; and prints by printmakers. Of the former type are the honor awards; of the latter such

color interpretations as boats on calm water by John Taylor Arms, whose genius is for line, not color, and such etchings with color accompaniment as Leon R. Peschere's "The Great Rose Window," a cathedral interior, and "Village Spire." In the one instance the artist thinks in terms of his palette; in the other in terms of his line. Not all the color etchings, however, are line-conscious. Take those by Theresa Bernstein and William Meyerowitz, for instance. Here there is basic painter appreciation, due, no doubt, to the fact that both printmakers are also painters.

From this same painter standpoint, there are many effective entries, with the silk screen to the fore in such prints as Leonard Pytlak's "Back Stage" and "Night Skaters"; Syd Fossum's "Gas Plant," strongly designed, and A. P. Hankin's "The White Fence."

Two London Revivals

By Harold Hobson

London The two most laughter-making plays in London are both revivals—Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma" at the Haymarket, and Frederick Lonsdale's "On Approval" at the Aldwych. Both have distinguished casts, for at the Haymarket especially, in the Shaw piece Mrs. Dubedat is played by Vivien Leigh.

Mr. Shaw is an astonishing figure, and "The Doctor's Dilemma" has amazing vitality, but it is probably due to the fame of Miss Leigh that the play has been so sensationally successful on its present West End tour. It has repeatedly in provincial theaters grossed upwards of \$16,000 a week, a sum that may seem small in America, but is very large here; and it appears to be well set for a long London run.

Assuredly it deserves such a run. The cut and thrust of Mr. Shaw's dialogue is today as brilliant as when it first fell upon the ears of playgoers 30 years ago. Medical theories and fancies stimulate his wit as pungently as marriage or the relations of parents and children or the Superman, or the inevitability of Communism or any other of the topics that have provoked him in the past to the entertainment of the nation.

"The Doctor's Dilemma" has, too, what so many of the Shavian conversation pieces lack—a genuine suspense. A real story depends on Sir Colenso Ridgeon's decision, even though for long stretches at a time Mr. Shaw completely forgets what this story is about, and concentrates only on sparkling debate.

But no one minds Mr. Shaw's irrelevances. They often contain the best of his wit and wisdom. The passage of time has not made them in the slightest degree less acceptable than they always were.

Then, again, the facile invention of a second wife for Dubedat is equalled only by the even more facile invention of a second husband for the second wife, and by her summary dismissal from the plot when once her explosive but essentially humble function has been discharged. But these defects are of little importance. They affect only the vital portions of the story. And it is the things that have nothing to do with the story that are really significant. In "The Doctor's Dilemma," as elsewhere, it is the things that could have been left out that are absolutely invaluable.

There are several excellent performances. Miss Leigh is beautiful and sensitive, Frank Allenby as Ridgeon moves and speaks with an entrancing grace, and Charles Goldner's Jewish Schutzmascher is the best rendering of the part I have ever seen. It has at once a deep racial pride and yet a half-puzzled shame in it, mingled with a humorous introspection that altogether make it the most fascinating thing in the play.

Mr. Lonsdale's new old-fashioned comedy of fashionable bad manners wears very well. Diana Churchill, Barry K. Barnes, Cathleen Nesbitt, and Eric Cowley speak its insults with speed, conviction, and abandon, and the result is an amusing evening.

Consider that dinner party in celebration of Sir Colenso's knighthood, held at the Star and Garter at Richmond, a scene most beautifully produced at the Haymarket, by the way, on a starlit terrace overlooking a long dark lawn, dimly illuminated by a line of Japanese lanterns. Sir Colenso invited seven guests, three of them old friends, two of them student colleagues whom literally he had seen once only in 30 years, and two more whom he had seen once only in his life. It is impossible to believe that such a party could ever really have been given, except in the imagination of a dramatist determined to create a strong stage situation.

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Work of New San Jose State College Track Coach Will Be Closely Watched by Fans

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Seeds From the Grapefruit League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., April 4—Any time there is a slackening of Leo Durocher's fan mail, all he has to do to remedy it is bench Dixie Walker. Whit Wyatt, Kirby Higbe, Pete Reiser and a couple of other Dodgers may be more valuable over the schedule, but Dixie, the outfielder, is the darling of the Bobbets Field customers. Joe McCarthy claims his chief task is to guard against overconfidence. The Yankee hear their manager tell them that this is a war year—that anything can happen—that the flag race will be tough. But they must laugh behind their towels. One baseball writer said, in all seriousness, that the Yankees would win by 30 games.

Pete Reiser, incidentally, may swing right-handed against southpaws this year. He practiced it in spring training. He originally swung that way. Ball players down this way shake their heads when told that Pete Coscarart will play shortstop for the Pirates this year. But Frankie Frisch, apparently, is satisfied. The third of the three Basque brothers of Southern California has been hitting around .400 and reminds the boys of Tommy Thevenow in the field.

Johnny Barrett, the Lowell (Mass.) boy, may start in right field for Frisch. Johnny's rival for the berth is Jim Waswell. Hans Lobert is converting Earl Naylor, who hit .305 and drove in 111 runs for Memphis as an outfielder last season, into a pitcher. The Phillie manager liked the way the fellow threw and upon investigation, found that he had once pitched for an American Legion team. As a guess for the National League first division—St. Louis, Brooklyn, Cincinnati and New York. For the American League—New York, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis. Outfielder Mel Alameda, who retired last year, has applied for reinstatement. He belongs to Rochester.

Dodger pitchers several times "dusted off" Hank Leiber in spring games. Hank, you may remember, was once put out of action when hit by a fast ball. The boys just wanted to see if he is plate shy. By the way, he isn't. The Red Sox think that big Bill Conroy, the Oakland catcher, will bounce a few balls off that left field fence at Fenway Park. Bill had only a fair minor league record, but has made himself popular with Joe Cronin, according to Sarasota gossip, has definitely decided to forget about playing shortstop this year—ex-

cept in an emergency, whatever that means.

Bob Quinn maintains that managers should not coach from third base. "They should be on the bench, where they can plan their attacks and watch the whole set-up," said the Braves' President. The Braves have found Sanford an ideal training base, except for the hotel. Cleveland's new first baseman, Les Fleming, is thick set and short, and hardly built for the position. But few throwers get past him and he can hit. Hartford's spring exhibition schedule opens April 9 against Elmira. Del Bissonette and his Boston farm club are training at Greenville, N. C.

The Cubs are considering night ball in 1942. President Wrigley says that if fans do not turn out Saturdays and Sundays, he will take it to mean they want lights.

Sam Chapman, A's, and Freddy Hutchinson, Tigers, are playing with the Norfolk (Va.) Naval Training Station nine. Warren Giles walked into a Tampa restaurant for a midnight snack and noticed two sleepy sailors sitting at the next table. "We're on a ship out in the bay and we missed the last service boat out to her," said one of Uncle Sam's fighters. "Now we've got to wait until 7:30 before we can get aboard." So Giles took the boys to his suite, gave them a room to themselves and went to bed. In the morning the sailors left before he awoke, made their beds neatly and left a brief note of "Thanks."

The Cubs are moving their offices out of the Wrigley Building on Michigan Boulevard to the ball park to cut the \$5,000 monthly rental charge. Dick Wakefield, who received a \$51,000 bonus for signing with the Tigers last year, handed \$23,000 of it in income tax to Uncle Sam and invested the remainder in Defense Bonds. The annual game at Cooperstown will be played Aug. 3, with the Cardinals meeting the Athletics.

Winter Performances Show Masters' Field Is Wide Open

Winter Tour Golf Results

Place	Winner	Score	Runner-up	Score
Miami	Byron Nelson	269	Ben Hogan	274
Harlingen	Henry Picard	266	E. J. Harrison	268
Beaumont	Melvin Harbert	276	Ben Hogan	283
Los Angeles	Ben Hogan	282	Jimmy Thomson	282
Oakland	Byron Nelson	274	Johnny Dawson	282
San Francisco	Ben Hogan	279	Sam Snead	282
Phoenix	Herman Barron	276	Henry Picard	278
San Antonio	Melvin Harbert	272	Ben Hogan	272
New Orleans	Lloyd Mangrum	281	Sam Snead	282
St. Petersburg	Sam Snead	286	Lawson Little, Jr.	282
Pinehurst	Ben Hogan	271	Sam Byrd	289
Greensboro	Sam Byrd	279	Sam Snead	276
			Lloyd Mangrum	281

Won in playoff

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There, in what might be termed a tabulated nutshell, is the answer as to who is going to win the Masters' golf tournament at the Bobby Jones Augusta (Ga.) National golf course, beginning next Thursday. Play continues four days, 72 holes in all, and the winner will be looked upon, no doubt, as the open champion of the year, seeing that the national open has been cancelled and that there is no other tournament in sight likely to have such a high-class field of professionals and amateurs.

As to the above table, giving the winner and runner-up in each of the 12-hole tournaments of the Miami open of last December through the Greensboro, N. C., open of last week, it is "the answer" as to who will win the Masters, but "the answer" means, in this instance, that anyone who studies its contents might as well put a dozen to 20 names in a hat and draw one as to select one on his own judgment.

The list of winners shows, for example, that in 12 tournaments there have been eight different individual winners. That is really extraordinary and illustrates how many great golfers there are now in the professional ranks and how evenly they are matched. It shows that any one might be in the groove at Augusta and upset the pre-tournament favorites, named as Byron Nelson, Ben Hogan, and Sam Snead, in that order.

Among the unpredictables is Melvin (Chick) Harbert, winner of two of the winter tournaments and contributor of some of the most dazzling stretches of play of any of the leaders. Craig Wood, the national open champion and winner of the Masters' last year, cannot be overlooked, even though he did not take the winter tour and has not figured high in the few events he has entered. At Pinehurst, however, in the North and South, he gave signs of getting into his stride, tying for fifth place

with 283. As winner once, and runner-up twice, he cannot be overlooked.

Sam Byrd, the one-time Yankee outfielder and hard hitter, might surprise, especially after winning last week's Greensboro open. He is playing the best golf of his career. Henry Picard, getting back into the stride that formerly took him into the topmost ranks, is not to be overlooked. His 286 in winning the Harlingen open in December, all four rounds under 70, was low scoring of the winter circuit. He won the Masters' in 1938.

Lloyd Mangrum, Lawson Little, Jr., Dutch Harrison, Ralph Guldahl, Gene Sarazen, and still others are in the running. Sarazen, one of the past winners, might be inspired by the fact that he won the national open in 1922, again in 1932, and this is 1942. Mangrum has been going great the last few weeks—winner at New Orleans, winner at Palm Beach in 36 holes, and runner-up, along with Hogan, at Greensboro.

That Nelson, Hogan, and Snead should be established already as favorites is justified by their performances. Hogan has been foremost, winning two of the winter circuit opens, tying in another and losing the play-off, and runner-up in three others. Nelson's record, in one that surpasses Hogan's, in that in 12 consecutive 72-hole tournaments he never finished worse than 11th. Furthermore, he generally is best when the biggest prize is at stake.

The winter scoring records of these three are as follows:

Place	Nelson	Hogan	Snead
Miami	271	275	275
Harlingen	266	268	268
Beaumont	276	283	282
Los Angeles	282	282	282
Oakland	274	281	282
San Francisco	279	282	282
Phoenix	276	278	278
San Antonio	272	272	272
New Orleans	281	289	289
St. Petersburg	280	280	280
Pinehurst	282	281	284

Disqualified: Hogan averaged 279.18; Nelson averaged 281.6.

Bungalows for Athletes



This is one of 40 bungalows being built at Buenos Aires to house athletes who will attend the Pan-American Games.

Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 4, 1942

Problem No. 2441

By P. C. Thompson



White to play and mate in three.
(First Prize, 38th Tournament, 1938-9, British Chess Problem Society.)

Problem No. 2442

By I. Tolks



White to play and mate in three.
(First Prize, Ardsley Magazine, 1933.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2441. 1. Q-Q2 threatens. 2. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 3. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 4. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 5. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 6. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 7. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 8. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 9. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 10. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 11. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 12. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 13. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 14. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 15. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 16. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 17. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 18. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 19. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 20. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 21. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 22. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 23. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 24. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 25. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 26. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 27. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 28. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 29. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 30. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 31. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 32. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 33. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 34. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 35. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 36. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 37. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 38. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 39. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 40. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 41. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 42. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 43. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 44. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 45. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 46. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 47. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 48. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 49. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 50. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 51. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 52. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 53. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 54. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 55. Q-Rch KtP-P3. 56. 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Reading With the Children: How One Mother Became a Wise And Helpful Guide

The Family Forum

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This all started when my boy was a baby. I wished to give him the most beautiful books I could find. And I did. Gradually, however, I became aware that our home library lacked a certain coherence and continuity. Was I providing the best material for his age? Was I buying the finest books available or only the best in that particular store at that particular time? Questions of this sort resulted in my making a study of children's literature, which has brought manifold blessings in the unfolding of reading experiences.

Reading aloud can and should be a matter of pure delight to both child and adult. It can help solve many problems in the home. It gives a happy end to a harmonious day. If wisely done, it can start a child on the road to appreciation of reading as a pastime and a study. It can build background for school work. It can lead to an understanding of the world's high thoughts and to interests in new fields. Reading can do all this. More, the companionship of parent and child can lead to a greater appreciation for and understanding of each other. It can give hours of delight in sharing some of the most sublime ideas which have yet occurred to man. The developments of a baby's early life are obvious and delightful to watch. So, too, the unfoldings of mental and spiritual natures are equally tangible and entirely inspirational.

Books Made At Home

In my study of children's literature I decided to concentrate only on the books considered the best. The market is flooded with publications for children. However, with the help of people who have studied both the literature and the child, it is possible to find that best, both in its literary quality and in its appeal to the child.

In the beginning of any home library there should be books compiled or made at home. A scrapbook can be made for Baby's first handling. You will be surprised with what joy he recognizes the pictures of details of his daily living. For other scrapbooks, haven't you pictures clipped from magazines as too lovely to throw away? Do you want a book appropriate for telling the sweet Christmas story? Into it can go some of your superior Christmas cards and good reproductions of the Christ Child scene. Hobby books are fun for stamp collections, nature work, or historical scenes useful in school work.

The first book you will probably buy for Baby is a "Mother Goose." Look at a number of editions. You will no doubt agree on these two factors: Let the pictures be gay and colorful and let there be usually only one picture and verse to a page. Some editions provide songs and song-dances which help a child become music-conscious. In a study of children's literature you will be interested in the earlier books. Among these are the output of Kate Greenaway, Randolph Caldecott, and Walter Crane, which your public library can doubtless provide. Then with a later trio you may begin to buy the work of Beatrix Potter, Arthur Rackham, and Leslie Brooke. The Potter books, a dozen or more, are undoubtedly the most popular for young children. Brookes' "Johnny Crow" series are delightful in their whimsicality.

Some of the classics for children provide excellent reading for all their later years. (It was a Naval officer who said he found "Alice in Wonderland" the best reading for wartime.) Lewis Carroll's two "Alice" books, Kipling's "Jungle Books," Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," Milne's "Pooh" stories, Barrie's "Peter Pan," these are books for many years.

Books to Last Many Years

In listing the makers of impressive books now available for children, one starts with artists of foreign birth or extraction. Their work is published in the United States and seems to have given a needed impetus to American artists. Elsa Beskow is a classic in Sweden, with her fascinating and appealing work. Jean de Brunhoff's young elephant, "Babar," captivates young children. The d'Aulaires make books of artistic and factual importance. Elsa Eisgruber has beautiful material. The books by Lida, illustrated by Rojan, make a happy nature series. Major Lindner has done two popular series, "Snipp, Snapp," about three little Swedish boys, while "Flicka, Ricka and Dikka" are for girls.

The list of American artists at work in the field of children's literature is long. These artists are for the most part also their own authors. Marjorie Plack has made many popular books. Kurt Wiese does fine work. Some of the books by Helen Sewall are considered choice enough to be "collector's items." Other outstanding illustrators are the Petershams, Dorothy Lathrop, Wanda Gág, the Haders, Ludwig Bemelmans, Robert Lawson, James Daugherty, Thomas Handforth and Ellis Credle. You may like to have a representative book from each of many artists or you may choose to collect the fine books of a few.

Your public library can help you in your selections. It will give you opportunity to examine books before purchase and it will provide material you may study. You will want to see "The Horn Book," a magazine issued every other month. It is a vivid periodical dealing with

Special training begins in the Akron (Ohio) public school when the child first enters school. The emphasis is therefore on building correct speech habits rather than on remedial work. Upper left and lower right show children learning to say "wh"—a sound found to be difficult for many. Upper right—Listening to her own voice on a mirrorphone.

the makers—artists, authors, poets—of children's books. Its editors, Bertha E. Mahony and Elinor Whitney, are also the authors of two notable books on juvenile literature, "Realms of Gold in Children's Books" and "Fine Years of Children's Books." You will also find most helpful and stimulating "Reading With Children," by Anne T. Eaton, and "My Roads to Childhood," by Anne Carroll Moore.

Enchanting New World

You will find, as you study, that an enchanting new world has been opened for you. You will rejoice in the study for itself and for the increased joy it brings to your family circle. As you continue the art of reading aloud, you will receive many rewards. You will share the pure joy that comes from the association of beauty and high thought. You will delight in the companionship of your dear ones. You will find its happiness enhanced as you meet on the common ground of receptivity to spiritual unfoldment.

Virginia Schneider Russell
A Saturday Column

Dreams of Camp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He is too old for camp this year. He says—too old for counselors. And tent inspection; tribal games. Woodcraft and council rings are bores! Reward canoe trips at the end Of camp have somehow come to lack The thrill they had for him the time He shot the rapids and his pack Was lost. All that was fun—and yet— He is too old for camp!

But when His eyes are closed at night, he smells The scent of balsam wet with rain, He hears the slapping of a wave Against a tethered boat, he sees Between the parted tent flaps one Bright star above the hemlock trees.

Mary Ferguson Legler

Toward Better Understanding

The school of today is not trying to discard yesterday's tools of learning; it is merely trying to supplement them with equally valuable creative, vocational, and social learnings. All citizens understand the value of reading, writing, spelling, and figuring. Most of them learned these when they went to school and have used them all their lives. They do not

understand the value of pupils helping to make and carry out the plans of the school and the classroom. It was not so done when they went to school. Yet a few observations would serve to convince most citizens of the wisdom in guiding children to make and enforce their own traffic regulations within and without a school building.

Few adults understand the value of a piece of clay modelling because most of them have never touched a piece of clay. But, could they see it, they would be impressed by the cast of a figure upon which a child worked a whole year. The possibilities for concentration, persistence, and sheer work would be just as obvious as the artistry and self-expression.

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Where Improving Speech Habits Begins With First Grade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio
Everyone speaks—so why not speak well? Why not concentrate on correct speaking rather than speech correction?

Briefly, these questions describe the objectives of a speech education program which Akron schools initiated several years ago as an experiment and which since has won national recognition as the "Akron plan" in educational circles.

School men here, headed by Superintendent of Schools Ralph H. Waterhouse, and Mr. George Weber, who is in charge of primary education, decided that defects in speech can be prevented rather than corrected. They found that while other cities have clinics to treat children with pronounced speech defects few seek to achieve "speech consciousness" in the primary grades, so that there would be no defects. Three specially trained speech specialists now spend their entire time in the primary grades in the city.

A visitor might believe on entering a class that youngsters are in the midst of a play hour. They are standing around a table filled with toys, or blowing paper windmills, or listening to their voices as they come back to them on a new device called a "mirrorphone." Sometimes they are merely lifting their arms high above their heads and letting them flop down again.

But each toy on the table has been selected because its name has all of the consonant sounds, either in the beginning, the middle, or at the end of the word, and the children are asked to pick up the toys and name them to see whether their pronunciation of those sounds is correct. The speech specialist listens to the pronunciation and makes the necessary correction.

One of the most difficult pronunciations for children seems to be "wh"—as in the word "whistle," Mr. Weber explains. "We give the children the paper windmills to blow so as they can get practice on the 'wh' sound. We also give them pieces of cardboard with streamers on which they blow for the same purpose."

As to the mirrorphone—a child talks into the instrument for 60 seconds, his voice is recorded on a magnetic recording and then he listens as it is played back to him with very high fidelity. He can thus listen to, and correct his own defects in speech.

"Why, I didn't know I talked like that," more than one youngster will exclaim at the end of the playing of the record.

A form of choral speech, or so-called recitation is another feature of the lessons; and radio speaking and speaking on the public address system is also taught.

"The youngsters who seem to be flopping their arms are merely relaxing before they start their lesson," Mr. Weber explains. "We have found that relaxation is an important part in the development of correct speaking. Ninety per cent of people who have to make speeches are all tensed up when they begin."

Mr. Waterhouse said that a survey made a few years ago in the schools here showed that only 5 per cent of first graders had perfect speech. "Children do not out-grow defects, we have found," he added. "It is very hard to unlearn some pronunciations which you have learned wrongly at the beginning. An entire family may speak nasally, for instance. Nasal speaking is very easily corrected."

Productive Piano Practice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Does practice hour in your home mean noise, rebellion; or does it mean music and re-creation? Perhaps you have discovered that a child, a piano, and a teacher thrown together do not necessarily produce music. But the achievement of agreeable sound is possible with the addition of one more ingredient—one which concerns parents as much as it concerns the youngest pupil and the greatest artist. It is productive practice.

The way to successful study cannot be told or taught. It must be shown and caught. The young person learns how to study by first being attracted, by encouragement, patience, demonstration and by the satisfaction of achievement. Therefore, if you would help your child learn to play the piano, cease to drive, coax, or bribe him into regular practice and, instead, help him to enjoy with you the tones of your instrument.

The music produced, no matter how simple, will be a real expression. There will be a new comradeship.

Radio Auditions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Those interested in a radio career and able to get to Boston during the seventh annual radio contest, will be interested in the auditions to be held at the Leland Powers Radio Studio on April 1, 2, 3 and 4.

This contest is sponsored by the Leland Powers Foundation, a non-profit institute of the Theater and Radio, in an effort to discover and assist worthy young people to radio careers. Two scholarships are offered, to a young man and young woman, each for a complete year course in radio at one of the foremost schools in the East. The awards will be made by a board of three judges each prominent in radio circles.

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'Progressives' Are Proved Practical

By the Associated Press

Chicago
High School studies that would prepare the student to live, and not simply prepare him to go to college, were urged before the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools by Dr. Wilford M. Aiken of Ohio State University.

He presented the results of an eight-year study of "unconventional education" in 30 selected high schools, where orthodox textbooks and methods were set aside experimentally in favor of such everyday concerns as satisfactory home life, earning a living, understanding oneself, working with others, and "finding meaning in life."

The Progressive Education Association sponsored the experiment and chose Dr. Aiken to direct it. A notable group of accredited colleges and universities in the United States agreed to accept these students at the end of their high school training.

The first such admissions were made in 1936, and a check has been kept since on the college performance. Dr. Aiken told the commission on secondary schools today that, as a group:

They earned higher-grade averages in all subjects except foreign languages. They possessed a higher grade of curiosity and drive and at the same time were more precise, systematic and objective in their thinking. They earned a higher percentage of academic and non-academic honors.

They had a better idea of what they wanted to do when they got out of school and demonstrated a more active concern for what was going on in the world.

"It is now established beyond question that there is no justification for prescription of a certain pattern of subjects and credits by the colleges as a basis of admission," said Dr. Aiken.

Of six pupils who enter the seventh grade or junior high school, he said, only one goes on to college, yet "college preparation" is still the dominant influence in defining and organizing of the high school curriculum.

China's Schools Are Full

Around fifty thousand students, a gain of almost 20,000 since the beginning of the war, now crowd China's colleges and universities. While China has that many students of higher learning today, there were only 31,444 when the Japanese first began their invasion in 1937. This increase has been carried out despite the war, the scattering of China's peoples and the removal of schools to the interior of the country. And, according to Zing Yank Kuo, Chinese educator and lecturer, China expects an increase of several thousand students a year, regardless of how long the war continues.

—Supreme Council 23d Bulletin

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Principia College offers an accredited four-year course in the liberal arts and the natural sciences leading to the B. A. or the B. S. degree.

The Principia College of Liberal Arts also offers a new plan beginning with a nine-week summer session from June 12 to August 14 this year, designed to speed the education of students who wish to complete their college education in three years.

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Spring Was Here

THE MIDDLE of the rainy season is no time for it to stop raining, but that's what happened. Morning after morning, the sun rose clear and bright to burn the frost off the shivering grass and make it wish for shade by noon. As the weeks went on, the grass, instead of growing, began to shrink, cattle trails were as soft and dusty as in summer, and summer sounds took possession of the land at midday.

Late one afternoon, a moist wind came from the southwest and blew dark clouds over the sky. So we said it would rain at last. But next morning there was the sun looking down on frost, and not a cloud in the sky.

Back in the hills, all the lilac buds looked pinched by frost and dried by sun, and sagebrush and artemisia smelled exactly like summer. Worse, the hills were looking like summer, more brown than green. At the head of the canyon, the only place where there was grass fit to be eaten, the spring went dry. In the valley the new leaves of sycamores looked old and wizened; catkins and pussy willows had no place in a land that seemed ripe for summer.

It was winter every morning and summer every noon and fall every evening, but never was it spring.

There was nothing to do but remind oneself that this was the rainy season, and that it always does rain in the rainy season and it always would. But, when more wind came from the southwest and more clouds moved on the sky, no one said it was going to rain. That is, no one but frogs, ducks, tree-toads, blackbirds, and cows. They kept telling me, all one afternoon, that rain was coming; but this time I didn't pay any attention to their predictions.

Next morning, in the early sunshine, I knew they were wrong. But, while I was driving cows out of the frosty oat field, the sunshine went away. All at once it went, as if a switch had been turned, and I looked up at black clouds heavy with rain. Lightning flashed and, before we reached the barn, thunder started at one end of the sky and rolled all around it. It echoed and vibrated through the mountains with so grand a sound that my bulls, who love to make loud roars, must have been put to shame. They can make echoes, but nothing like this. The stony crags, with black clouds near them, looked wild and desolate, having the same stark strength as the coming storm.

It was as if the rain gods were tired of hearing the little voices imploring for rain. Tired of winter land, making summer sounds. If the earth wanted rain, it could have rain, and a cloud opened all at once. All the rain everything wanted was coming in one instant. Even the sound of thunder was dimmed by the sound of rain. Bullets could have made no louder sound on the barn roof. Lightning, thunder, and rain were so exciting that I felt as I used to at a circus parade, when I was a little girl—like crying and laughing and shouting all at once. If I didn't relieve pressure, I would burst; so I yelled like a coyote



"Eucharist Lilies": A Painting by Kate Buss

and no cow was surprised, for no cow heard me. The storm was all they could hear.

When it stopped raining, the roar of water off the mountains, down the canyons, was as loud as the storm had been. The road was all one puddle, the duck pond had tripled in size. Above the roarings and the drippings came the quacking of exulting ducks.

The show was over, I thought, and started to milk a cow.

Almost at once the second act started. The lightning was brighter, the thunder louder. The horses came running down the hill trail, so excited they frolicked like goats and kicked their heels high and ran in mad circles. All except the old gray mare. She had seen too many storms in thirty years to find one unduly exciting now. Stolidly she ate wet grass and didn't flick an ear when the next deluge began.

The rain lasted a second, and then it was hail. The hailstones bounced and skipped on the wet earth, and piled up. In a few minutes, the land changed amazingly. Under orange trees, the ground was white as if there had been a snowstorm. The fields were white, the flat rocks on the hills were white, the puddled road was white. Housetop and barn roof looked as if decorated for Christmas, and everything smelled cold.

The horses stopped cavorting, looked down at their hoofs and snorted. The old gray mare continued to hunt for bites of grass sticking forlornly up through the hail.

The cows, milked at last, refused to step out of the barn, and a little heifer put a nose in my hand for comfort.

Almost always, when it rains, you see rain coming across the hills and up the valley. This rain came straight from the sky. The sky was black and the earth was white, but not for long. Lightning whipped the clouds and thunder kept rolling all around; then rain fell again and that was the end of the snow scene.

Next morning the sun was shining on frosty earth and the nearest mountain was dazzling white. And, though everything had needed rain, it seemed that the fierceness of the storm had not encouraged grass to grow. The world was so shining, and the air so brisk, that I saddled a horse and rode out to take a good look at everything. I hadn't gone far before I met a friend who urged me to hurry and ride to her hill ranch, for there were patches of snow I must see before they melted. "Real snow?" She nodded. "Looks like it, tastes like it, feels like it." So I rode to look at snow on land entirely unaccustomed to it. We found patches of it in shady spots among budding purple lilacs. The white lilacs were already blossoming, looking as out of place as my oranges had looked when hail was white on the earth. We looked at snow and lilacs and shivered and wondered what had happened to the spring of the year.

From a high spot we saw the long ranges of mountains, all white; but the coldness could not dim our enthusiasm over the strange beauty of snow, lilacs, and green grass all in one view. Mixed-up seasons are always the most interesting.

But, as the days went on, I started to feel more concern for the grass, spread thinly over the cold earth. Again the sun was rising on a frosty land; again it looked as if rain would be a long time coming.

On a day of early sunshine, I started out again, saddle-bags stuffed with lunch. This time I rode up Wildcat Canyon, to look at my little cow Sue who has been sold into the happiest home a cow could have. And, as I rode, the sun went out again and clouds came over the sky; and, by the time I had seen Sue and heard what a charming cow she is, I met my friend out riding again. This time we went back in our hills and, just as the first sprinkles had started, we reached the best place in the world to be in a rain. We were in the high meadow, where a boulder forms a cave, and while our horses grazed we crept under the boulder and made a fire to warm us. The most satisfying experience in life is to find yourself on the one spot of all the earth where you most want to be. There we were eating lunch in the coziest spot we knew, looking out on rain, hearing pourings and drippings that couldn't reach us. It had been cold out there; now we were warm and

fed and we never wanted to leave this spot. There was plenty of firewood; we kept the cave stocked for just such emergency. We didn't care how long it rained.

And, that being the way things go, because we didn't care what the weather did, the weather became gracious. I have never known the elements to be so obliging as on that day. For, by the time we lazily began saying that sometime or other we would have to start home—after all, there are chores to be done, no matter what happens—the pourings and the drippings ceased and the meadow was full of singing birds. But still we lingered, our fire warm, and the world outside the cave so cold.

Finally, cautiously, we crept out and sniffed the air—like animals emerging from hibernation. The miracle had happened. It wasn't cold air we breathed; it was the soft air of spring.

We looked entranced at shining leaves and grass, we listened to the birds, we saw a purple lilac shaking off raindrops. This time we knew it for sure. Spring was here.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

"When it was yet dark..." (The women at the sepulchre)

While it was yet dark they came, for love had called them;
Called them from their sleeping or their weary watching.

While it was yet dark. And they arose and came.

The spices were fragrant in their arms; their feet

stepped softly on the dew-spread paths. They put aside the heavy dripping branches, wet because the sun had not yet risen.

They went quietly, not as with grief, yet not as with hope;

Something they did not know impelled them. The light they had not yet seen was below the horizon.

Below the horizon of the world's highest hopes.

If they had spoken, they would have said, sadly and gently:

"They have killed the best and the loveliest, the one

who spoke truth. Yet can truth be slain?" So they did not talk; they went swiftly with their perfumes.

Hardly thinking, because they could not bear to think:

Moving because they must move, because there was to be a message.

And they did not yet know the message. So they came to the tomb, all dark, all shadow—

And the stone was rolled away.

And the voices came, clear through the dimness:

"He is not here; he is risen. Why seek ye the living

Among the dead?"

And the sun rose, strong and shining, above the trees.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

THESE FLOWERS, which were painted by the Boston artist, Kate Buss, are of her own cultivation. She studies their forms and colors in the process of growth and comes to understand their "temperaments." "Eucharist Lilies" is painted with a feeling for the distinctive beauty of these charming flowers. The painter does more than describe the blossoms; she makes a decorative composition as well. And, even in this black and white reproduction, one feels the delicate shadings of color which the artist saw.

"Dieser frohe Ostermorgen"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

OSTERN lenkt das Denken auf die Betrachtung der Tatsache hin, daß das Leben ewig ist, wie Christus Jesus bewies. Auflebende Hoffnung, Inspiration, Neuheit und Frische kommen mit der Erkenntnis, daß das Leben ewig ist. Sein Verständnis der Macht der göttlichen Liebe befähigte Christus Jesus, den Tod und das Grab zu überwinden und so zu beweisen, daß alle in Wirklichkeit die Söhne Gottes und Erben des ewigen Lebens sind. Wer diese Wahrheit erfaßt, kann mit den Worten der Bibel sagen (Jes. 61, 10): „Ich freue mich im Herrn, und meine Seele ist fröhlich in meinem Gott; denn er hat mich angezogen mit Kleidern des Heils und mit dem Rock der Gerechtigkeit gekleidet.“

Über die von dem großen Wegweiser bewiesene Tatsache nachdenkend, widmet sich der Christliche Wissenschaftler auf neue dem Beweisen, daß das Leben ewig ist. Christus Jesus wußte, daß Gott die Liebe ist, und daß der Mensch das Bild und Gleichnis der Liebe ist, und durch seine selbstlose Hingebung bewies er die wahre Art Gottes und des Menschen Beziehung zu ihm. Sein Leben und seine Werke inspirieren seine Nachfolger, selbstloser zu sein, hingebender zu beweisen, daß der Mensch der Sohn Gottes ist.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt auf Seite 45 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“: „Ehre sei Gott und Friede den ringenden Herzen! Christus hat den Stein von der Tür menschlicher Hoffnung und menschlichen Glaubens gewälzt und hat sie durch die Offenbarung und den Beweis des Lebens in Gott zu der Möglichkeit des Einseins mit der geistigen Idee des Menschen und seinem göttlichen Prinzip, der Liebe, emporgehoben.“

Es war nichts Geheimnisvolles oder Übernatürliches, was Christus Jesus vollbrachte, als er bewies, daß die Kreuzigung das Leben nicht zerstören konnte. Er hatte schon vorher die Kraft des Geistes bewiesen, als er Krankheit heilte, den Blinden das Gesicht, den Tauben das Gehör wiedergab, die Toten auferweckte, zeigte, daß das Leben Gott ist, und daß das wirkliche Sein daher harmonisch und ewig ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 44, 45): „Die Jünger hielten Jesus für tot, als er in dem Grab verborgen war, während er lebte und in der engen Gruft die Kraft des Geistes bewies, die den sterblichen, materiellen Sinn verwirrt. Felsenkante Wände waren im

Weg, und ein großer Stein mußte von dem Zugang der Grabeshöhle gewälzt werden; aber Jesus überwältigte jedes materielle Hindernis, überwand jedes Gesetz der Materie und schritt aus seiner düsteren Ruhestätte hervor, gekrönt mit der Herrlichkeit eines erhabenen Erfolges, eines immerwährenden Sieges.“

Wenn wir verstehen, was Christus Jesus für die Menschheit getan hat, ist unser Denken von Dankbarkeit gegen Gott erfüllt. Er bewies über jeden Zweifel hinaus, daß Gott, das eine vollkommene göttliche Prinzip, das Leben des Menschen ist. Er bewies, daß die Liebe die einzige Macht ist, und er tat dies nicht durch eine ihm besonders verliehene Fähigkeit, sondern durch das Verständnis der Wahrheit des geistigen Seins. Er sagte, daß alle, die seine Lehren verstehen, auch die Kraft des Geistes, des Gemüts, den Glauben an die Materie zu überwinden, beweisen können.

Er verließ (Joh. 14, 26): „Der Tröster, der heilige Geist, welchen mein Vater senden wird in meinem Namen, der wird euch alles lehren.“ Diese Verheißung ist erfüllt; denn die Christliche Wissenschaft hat das göttliche Prinzip enthüllt, das den mächtigen Werken des Meisters zugrunde lag. Wer ernstlich nach der Wahrheit trachtet, kann durch die Christliche Wissenschaft Krankheit und Sünde heilen lernen, wie es der Meister seine Nachfolger tun ließ. Sogar Kinder haben durch ein gewisses Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft das göttliche Prinzip, das Christus Jesus vollständig bewies, in beträchtlichem Maße beweisen können.

Laßt uns frohlocken, daß der Tröster gekommen ist! Mrs. Eddy schrieb an eine Zweigkirche Christi, Wissenschaftler (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 191): „Dieser frohe Ostermorgen zeugt von einem auferstandenen Erlöser, einem höheren menschlichen Sinn des Lebens und der Liebe, der alle Tränen abwischt.“ Und sie fügt hinzu: „Der Sterblichkeit dichter Nebel ist durchbrochen. Der Stein ist weggerollt. Der Tod hat seinen Stachel und das Grab seinen Sieg verloren. Unsterblicher Mut erfüllt die menschliche Brust und erleuchtet den lebendigen Weg des Lebens.“

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

On Choosing a New Dress for "Leaves of Grass"

SINCE I AM going to talk about type, I know of nothing better than to relate our experience in printing Walt Whitman's masterpiece, for it has shown me the folly of theory and intellect in art.

We accepted this undertaking with enthusiasm. Here was an opportunity to prove that we could print a book. The first deposit had no more than been spent than the publishers announced it as the finest book to be printed in America, and off we started on the wrong track.

Well, the finest book had to have the finest type, and the finest type was the latest type. And it had to be a folio in size, because for One Hundred Dollars you had to get a folio. We bought 1000 pounds of the finest type—18-point Lutetia, fresh from a new designer in Holland. And we hired two printers to set

this bright new type, and when it was all set we pulled a proof and started to put grass into it—pale green grass,—and it looked like grass, and we pulled it out and tried again. Well, every time we tried that bright new type it didn't look right. So we dug up some of the latest theories about suitability and tried again, but it was no use. The brain told us one thing and our eyes another.

Meanwhile, 1000 pounds of bright new type and months of labor were tied up with strings and the Master Craftsman was getting worried. He went to specialists for advice. They said, "Try this new initial or this new picture," and the Master Craftsman went back to his shop and bowed his head.

Then his tired eyes lighted on a dusty case of type designed by the artist Goudy—but the critics had condemned it. . . . Wearily the

Craftsman dug it up and set a page of Whitman in it. Then he pulled a proof, and lo! he saw something that the machine had discarded; he saw strength: he saw the strong, vigorous lines of Whitman, born of the soil, without grass. He saw what he had heard whispered before. He saw strong, vigorous, simple printing—printing like mountains, rocks, and trees, but not like pansies, lilacs, and valentines; printing that came from the soil and was not refined in the classroom.

And the printer knew that the limited edition was not a racket as long as he had honesty and sincerity, and reverence for the best traditions of his class.—From "The Fine Art of Printing," by EDWIN GRABORN, in "About Books, a Gathering of Essays," published by The Book Arts Club of the University of California in Berkeley.

"This glad Easter morning"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EASTER turns thought to contemplation of the fact that Life is eternal, as proved by Christ Jesus. A quickening of hope, inspiration, newness, and freshness come with the realization that Life is eternal. His understanding of the power of divine Love enabled Christ Jesus to overcome death and the grave, and thus to prove that all are in reality the sons of God and heirs to eternal Life. As one grasps this truth he may say in the words of the Bible (Isaiah 61:10), "I will greatly rejoice in the Lord, my soul shall be joyful in my God; for he hath clothed me with the garments of salvation, he hath covered me with the robe of righteousness."

Dwelling upon the fact demonstrated by the great Way-shower, the student of Christian Science dedicates himself anew to the task of proving that Life is eternal. Christ Jesus knew that God is Love and that man is the image and likeness of Love, and by his unselfish devotion he proved the true nature of God and man's relation to Him. His life and works inspire his followers to be more unselfish, more consecrated in the work of proving that man is the son of God.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 45 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Glory be to God, and peace to the struggling hearts! Christ hath rolled away the stone from the door of human hope and faith, and through the revelation and demonstration of life in God, hath elevated them to possible at-onement with the spiritual idea of man and his divine Principle, Love."

It was no mysterious or supernatural thing that Christ Jesus performed in proving that the crucifixion could not destroy life. He had proved the power of Spirit before this in healing sickness, restoring sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, raising the dead, showing that Life is God, and therefore that real being is harmonious and eternal. Mrs. Eddy writes (ibid., pp. 44, 45): "His disciples believed Jesus to be dead while he was hidden in the sepulchre, whereas he was alive, demonstrating within the narrow tomb the power of Spirit to overrule mortal, material sense. There were rock-ribbed walls in the way, and a great stone must be rolled from the cave's mouth; but Jesus vanquished every material obstacle, overcame every law of matter, and stepped forth from his gloomy resting-place,

crowned with the glory of a sublime success, an everlasting victory."

As we understand what Christ Jesus did for mankind, our thought is filled with gratitude to God. He proved beyond a shadow of doubt that God, the one perfect divine Principle, is the Life of man. He proved that Love is the only power, and he did this not through some ability especially bestowed on him but through the understanding of the truth of spiritual being. He said that all who understood his teachings could also demonstrate the power of Spirit, Mind, to overcome belief in matter.

He promised (John 14:26), "The Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things." This promise has been fulfilled, for Christian Science has revealed the divine Principle underlying the Master's mighty works. Any earnest seeker for Truth can learn from the study of Christian Science how to heal sickness and sin as the Master bade his followers do. Even children, through gaining some knowledge of Christian Science, have been measurably able to demonstrate the divine Principle, which Christ Jesus fully demonstrated.

Let us rejoice that the Comforter has come. In a letter to a branch Church of Christ, Scientist, Mrs. Eddy said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 191), "This glad Easter morning witnesseth a risen Saviour, a higher human sense of Life and Love, which wipes away all tears." And she adds: "Mortality's thick gloom is pierced. The stone is rolled away. Death has lost its sting, and the grave its victory. Immortal courage fills the human breast and lights the living way of Life."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Lark on the Gatepost

Rain had dampened his brown jacket, his yellow vest and his neat black necktie, but not his flute!

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In the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mary Baker Eddy has stated, "It shall be the privilege and duty of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church."

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of Christian Science healing, and an up-to-date and authoritative directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, \$3.50; single copy, 35c.

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"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" (Miscellany, 353). Is published each week, and brings special information regarding the Christian Science movement, as well as articles, editorials, and testimonies of healing. Price for one year, \$3.50; single copy, 10c.

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"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Miscellany, 353). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, German and French editions issued monthly. Price for each, one year, \$2.00; single copy, 20c. Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each, one year, \$1.00; single copy, 25c.

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Senators Draft Bill to Limit Profit on War Contracts

Prices Fixed On Appliances By the OPA

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Top prices were fixed today on all household electrical gadgets from the toaster in the kitchen to the curling iron on the dressing table.

While the office of Price Administration set the price ceilings on 44 appliances at March 30 levels, effective next Tuesday, Leon Henderson, Administrator, said in a statement that the new plan was in time to study sweeping plans for the freeing of virtually all consumers' goods prices.

The electrical price ceiling covers manufacturers' and wholesalers' figures as well as retail prices, and will remain in force until June 5, unless superseded by a new schedule.

No Rationing

Rationing of the articles was not immediately contemplated, said Acting Administrator John E. Hamm, because there was a sufficient stock on hand or in manufacturing stages to meet demands for most of this year. The War Production Board already has ordered production to cease May 31 on a long list of electrical appliances, while vacuum cleaner manufacturing must stop April 30. Mr. Hamm said the ceilings were fixed to "prevent runaway prices" in view of the WPB order.

As to a general price ceiling, the OPA has reached no conclusions, but the idea is to prevent general inflationary price movements.

Action came as OPA officials confirmed that a proposal for a vertical price ceiling on all consumer goods, at both retail and wholesale levels, was being studied. They emphasized, however, that no such action had been decided upon finally and that several other plans to sharpen OPA's assault on inflation were under discussion also.

Behind all the schemes in a general intent of attaining more effective control than the present technique of clamping price lids on each commodity, one by one, as each soars beyond reasonable levels. One suggestion calls for imposition of price ceilings by entire groups of commodities, instead of by single items; another proposes arbitrary limitations on dealers' mark-ups.

May Peg All Prices

If a decision finally is made in favor of the over-all ceiling, an OPA spokesman said, it would be a permanent one with maximum prices pegged at the level of some arbitrarily chosen date in the past prior to the sharply accelerated price movement of recent weeks.

J. K. Galbreith, Staff Deputy Administrator of OPA, said the over-all ceiling proposal was being studied, along with two other proposals of what he called the "shelf-drawer" type—the licensing of all businesses and a system of general rationing. No decision has been reached on the matter, he said, but discussions are continuing.

(By the "shelf-drawer" type he meant that the proposals were in the drawer for possible future use if necessary.)

The growing concern of price officials over present price trends and an indication that sterner action might be in the offing was contained in the recent remark of Assistant Price Administrator Dexter M. Keezer that "we are losing the battle against inflation."

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Takes New Post

T. S. Olsen
Elected vice-president and treasurer of General Baking Co., to succeed A. A. Clarke, resigned.

Berle Would Control U. S. Firms Abroad

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Senator Truman (D), Montana, expressed opposition today to a recommendation by Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle, Jr., that "in some appropriate fashion" the Government be empowered to exercise control over international business dealing of foreign subsidiaries of American companies.

Mr. Berle made the proposal after testifying before the Senate Defense Investigating Committee yesterday that not until he had initiated steps to place the Brazilian subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) on the State Department's blacklist did the Standard Company agree to halt sales of gasoline to Axis airlines.

The State Department official said he had no specific proposal in mind and was not certain how the problem might be dealt with.

"I don't think we've got any business controlling the business of any sovereign state except our own," Truman told reporters. "I don't see how you could legislate in this country to control a corporate entity in Brazil."

Business concerns in other countries own subsidiaries in the United States, he said, and any effort to control them would be resisted by the United States.

Mr. Berle and William La Varre, chief of the American republics office for the Department of Commerce, testified yesterday that Standard was unwilling to cut off German and Italian airlines from their gasoline supply in Brazil but finally did so in October, 1941, when the State Department insisted.

Standard officials, Mr. Berle said, contended that they were bound under a contract and would be subject to suit if they did not make the sales.

La Varre, however, asserted that this was a "subterfuge," and declared that there was no contract. He suggested that the committee call on Standard to produce the document if it existed.

Officials said that the Brazilian subsidiary never was actually blacklisted, and Mr. Berle testified that since last October it had co-operated fully with the State Department.

Alabama Steel Mills Backlog Sets Record

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—Alabama steel mills went into the second quarter of 1942 with the heaviest backlogs in the history of the industry despite record production during January, February and March.

Bookings for April were especially heavy, with shipyard requirements the most pressing.

Production for this week was at 95 per cent for steel and 100 per cent for iron. Additional facilities, increasing the output of both iron and steel, are scheduled for initial operation this month.

New finishing facilities, adding to the output of shipbuilding steel, are scheduled to begin operations before the end of the second quarter.

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SWITZERLAND

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For Information regarding local and national advertising: phone 97 019, 3 to 5 p. m. Wednesday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

Kaiser & Co., A. G. Berne
Marquages - Ambaugasse
STATIONERY and
OFFICE SUPPLIES
OFFICE FURNITURE
Prompt and civil attention. Only highest quality goods at lowest prices. Novelties of all kinds.

QUICK LUNCHEONS
Waldheim
Jeder sein eigener Koch. Kleiner, aber feiner Gast. Zusammen.
Altehrwürdige Restaurant Zenghausgasse, Berne.
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS

WYDART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods.
HATS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Bernina
The Sewing Machine which offers the greatest number of pattern devices.
KÖNIG & BIELER
Bühnenstrasse 21

R. SCHOLL
Alkoholfreies Speiserestaurant
Kaffeehausstrasse
Spitalgasse 22
Telephon 2-70-02 und 2-70-03
(TEA ROOM)

A. RIS-EGGER
KOHLENHANDELS
A. G.
Marktgasse 40
Telephon 2 14 55
Fuel

Maison Friedländer
MODES
Bubenbergrasse 11
(MILLINER)
GERBER-SCHÖNTHAL
Dyers and Cleaners
Kleide, färben und
Chemische Reinigungsanstalt
Laden: Breitenrainstrasse 37
Freiestrasse 38
R. M. G. Strasse 3
Tel. 2-15-97

Mollenhof
Jahres-Marktgasse 50, BERN
Unterwäsche, Strickwaren,
Bänder, Strümpfe, Wäsche,
KINDERKLEIDUNG, etc.
E. FRIEDEN
Bahnhofplatz 7
WOOD-CARVINGS
CUCKOO CLOCKS
IVORY CARVINGS
Leder Artikel
Bijouterie

VELOS
ED. SCHOR
Bollwerk 39
(Bicycles)
GAFFNER & CIE.
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine
ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22-551

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Louise Kisslig
Spitalgasse 29 Tel. 2-94-99
E. HELLER-SICKERT
Münzgraben 4, near
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Scarves

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Haushalt und Küchenartikel
Household and Kitchen Articles

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at
"Rivoli BALLY" 18 Rue du Marché
"LA RATIONNELLE" 15 Rue de Rive
PHOTO AND KINO SUPPLIES
B. HERMAN JEAT
succ. de Mme. G. Fath
9, rue du Conseil Général
Developing and Enlarging
CHARCUTERIE DU PLAINPALAIS
ARNOLD EGG
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(Porkbutcher)
Cooking and Heating by Gas

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-READING
STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MILLES, FERRARI & DUBOIS
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A la Relette
WIESNER & CO.
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GLOVES and HOSIERY
Style—Quality—Service

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BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
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Kandahar
Best Quality Swiss handmade
Ski and Mountaineering-boots
Maker:
FRITZ VON ALLMEN
Mürren

WINTERTHUR

Zimmermann & Co.
zum Zelf
KIRCHPLATZ, WINTERTHUR
Damenkonfektion & Stoffe
Ladies' Clothes

KRONAUER
Bauspinnerei, Sanitäre Anlagen
Gasherde, Öfen
Graben 23 Tel. 2-60-55
(Sanitary Installations)

GRESCH-KRAUS
Dampf-Bettfedern
Matratzen
Umarmen von Matratzen
Metzgerstr. 8, Tel. 2-18-51

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Papeterie Buchbinderei
Graben 37 Stationery

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JELMOLI Zürich
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Schoneco
Langstrasse 11 Tel. 3-31-50
Grosse Auswahl
Spezialität "Prato" Schuhe
(HOBBS)

Debersax
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DAMEN UND HERRENKLEIDUNG
Damen und Herrenbekleidung
nach Mass.
(Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen)

L. Kalli
Seefeldstrasse 15 Tel. 4-64-15
HAUSHALTUNGSGARTEN
Haushaltsgüter

RATHAUS DROGERIE
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The house which deserves your confidence
TRY IT, PLEASE

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy
Blumen Kaufmann
Rämistrasse 3
Select Choice

Union of South Africa

DURBAN

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THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE
WITH AN IDEAL
At Your Service—
Cheerily—Always
Durban and District
Co-operative Society Ltd.
Provisions, Groceries, Soft Goods,
Shoes, Linoleums
Showroom—Tea-room—
Kitchen Requisites
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DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive by Mail
to Replenish Our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House
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Item in Stock.
LOUDON BROS.
Family Grocers
Good Honest Service
and Quick Delivery
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COMBER & RUSSELL, Ltd.
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls—
Cricket, Sports Clothing and
Footwear. Men's Outfitting
343 West Street (Opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

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Ward & Salmons
For VALUE in
MEN'S WEAR
BOYS' WEAR
SPORTS GOODS
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner Eloff and President Streets
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-8111
Also at KRUGERSDORF, GERMISTON
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BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and
Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
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BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

SCHONBERG'S
Manufacturing Furriers
Incorporating Fur Remodelling Co.
8, Pollock Mansions
Phone 22-6218 Eloff St.

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipes and Flange Joint Compound
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Graphite for Granolithic Paint etc.
Consult us re grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone 22-3126
Telephone 22-6451

London & Paris fashions
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HEATH'S BUILDINGS, Opp. Barclay's Bank
Von Brandis Street, Johannesburg
All sizes stocked.

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MADE/LEGANTE/
Ladies' High-Class Fashion House
Connaught Mansions, 218, Bree Street
Johannesburg

Campbell's Garages (Pty.)
Limited
Garaging, Servicing, Repairs and
School of Motor Driving
Cor. Risselt and De Villiers Streets
Opp. Park Station, Johannesburg

Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
25 Joubert St., Johannesburg
The Footwear people reputed for
better value in ladies', gentlemen's
and children's quality shoes.
For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
MCCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
Suits to Measure
27, 7/- to 210, 10/-
44 Risselt Street JOHANNESBURG

ADIE & CO.
Cor. Jeppe and Joubert Streets
SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE
FROCKS, SUITS AND
TWO-PIECE ENSEMBLES
LANGTON GALLERIES
Constantly on exhibition, paintings,
etchings, sculptures, by leading
Continental and South African
Artists
Take lift Third Floor
238-2-3, Grand National Buildings
400 Prichard and Risselt Streets
JOHANNESBURG

PIETERMARITZBURG
For Groceries and
Provisions
L. GODWIN
285, Church St. Phone 4110

Union of South Africa

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IRELANDS
IRELAND & CO. LTD., MARITZBURG
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Let us recommend a "Buren"—an
excellent watch at a moderate price.
FORSYTH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
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for
Stationery, Books and
Printing
227, Church Street Phone 3189

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Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cold Meat Markets
191 Commercial Road, Phone 5239
3 North Street Phone 2381
Also
City Meat Supply Co., 142-144 West St. Ph. 5490
Premier Butchery 145 Church St. Phone 5272

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Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 2141

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and Beauty Specialists
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Hollywood, Andy's Arcade, Durban " 31809
Emile, Belmont Mansions " 52295
Emile, 441 Westinghouse " 21371
Emile, 328 Church St., Maritzburg " 5752

QUEENSLAND

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BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA
Free Delivery All Suburbs

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New's, Ladies' and Children's FOOTWEAR
—all grades, Special advice for correct
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G. & B. BRANDON
BRISBANE'S HIGH-CLASS BOOT
REPAIRERS
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
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Ringside Street, near Theatre Royal
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MOORE'S
"On the Square"
Adelaide's
Beautiful Retail Store
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LARGEST & MOST
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Washing Machines
O. T. Abrahams
REFRIGERATION ENGINEER
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SHOE STORE
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High Grade Shoes
for All the Family
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KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders.
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
803 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-360

WELLINGTON

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Fire, Marine, Workers' Compensation, Motor Car
Perth Representative
W. M. Manners & Co. Ltd.
Inspector H. M. Mitchell
Local Manager, J. E. DOBSON
Office 179 St. George's Terrace, Perth

W. O. WILLIAMS
PLUMBER and
SHEET METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes, Skylights, Fireplaces
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Repairs promptly attended to
718 WELLINGTON STREET PERTH
Tel. 8 3282

Symbol of Success
Always at your service for
Watches, Rings, Wedding
Presents
We specialize in repairs
FERRY'S Central Arcade and Murray
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Bedgods Shoes at
GEORGE NELSON'S
Quality Shoe Store
667 Hay St., Perth
As well as other comfort shoes

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For Information regarding local and national advertising: phone 41784, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Saturdays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU.

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"Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
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Carpet Shampooing
Hat Blocking
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THE CANDY KITCHEN
HOME MADE
• CHOCOLATES
• SWEETS
• NOVELTIES
Horseford Court
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CHRISTCHURCH
Telephone 33-540

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SERIES OF FIRST
HEADLINE PRIZES
SERIES OF PRIZES
PRAGUE WINGING

F. TRITTON (PTY.) LTD.
Complete Home Furnishers
and Interior Decorators
254-262 George St., Brisbane
Best for Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc.
Send It to the Laundry
Present yourself with more than a good
your clothes in a reliable manner
advised laundry.

James Smith's Service

James Smith's Service embraces all
the facilities of a modern store, in-
cluding a famous Tea Room and
luxurious Lounge. It also offers
greater variety and value in Drap-
ery, Fashions and Furnishings.

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and
Lithography
300 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S
FURNITURE
and FURNISHINGS
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Risselt Street

U. S. to Save Paper; 'More for Newsprint'

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—
By direction of President Roose-
velt to the Budget Bureau, the
Government has been asked to do
what it can about saving paper.
Mr. Roosevelt told reporters yester-
day that this ought to be good
news for them because the less the
Government used the more there
would be available for newspapers.
"Are you in favor of that?" in-
quired a reporter who has heard
presidential criticism of the press
from time to time.
Mr. Roosevelt said he was. He
went on to add that in England
many official documents used both
sides of a sheet of paper.

1,000 Virginia Industries In Pay-Roll Plan for Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RICHMOND, Va.—The defense
savings staff for Virginia an-
nounced that more than 1,000 Vir-
ginia industries to date have
adopted the pay roll savings plan
as applied to defense savings bonds,
placing through this action 374,703
employees throughout the State
under the influence of the plan.
The defense savings staff was or-
ganized in Virginia on Oct. 1 last.

Army Day Honors Men at the Front

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—A
nation at war started today a
three-day observance of Army
Day.
Secretary of War Henry L. Stim-
son, emphasizing the "particular
significance" of the celebration this
year, said it was "appropriate that
the nation should pay tribute to
the soldiers now engaged in the
great struggle on many battle
fronts."
"Within our own continental
limits other patriotic Americans
are taking part, as soldiers and
as civilians, in the greatest na-
tional effort of our time. The ob-
servance of Army Day will mark
the respect and affection which
we all feel for our armed forces,"
he said, "and the pride which we
all share in the Army of the United
States."
In his message in advance of the
April 6 observance, which is the
twenty-fifth anniversary of the
United States entry in the last
World War, Gen. George C. Mar-
shall, Chief of Staff, asked for
"complete confidence in the effi-
ciency of the United States Army."
Undersecretary Robert P. Pat-
terson said the celebration "fittingly
commemorates the inspiring tradi-
tion of our armed forces."
New York, with a parade of
the United States Cadets, and many
other cities held their celebrations
today to avoid interference with
war production. Regular Army
troops will participate in ob-
servances tomorrow at Jefferson Bar-
acks, Mo., and at Baltimore, Md.,
Monday.

'Cones for Plates' Almost Overwhelms

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 4 (AP)
—Kiddies are licking ice cream
cones to help Uncle Sam lick the
Axis.
City Controller W. Thomas
Sensenbaker, Jr., wanted to collect
old auto tags for needed war scrap
so he put a sign in the window of
his residential drug store offering
a free cone for every set of plates
diverged.
Neighborhood youngsters jubili-
antly took to the idea, searching
garages, service stations, public
dumps and every other conceivable
place, to pile a ton of tags in Mr.
Sensenbaker's shop within two weeks.
The druggist dish out more than
2,000 cones.
"They came so fast that I had
trouble keeping enough ice cream
on hand," fumed Mr. Sensenbaker.
"They brought in tags for most
every year's issue since 1910."

Resignation in C. I. O. Unity Lack Protest

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 4 (AP)
—Ray Edmundson, Illinois district
President of the United Mine
Workers of America, resigned to-
day as State Regional Director of
the Congress of Industrial Or-
ganizations.
Mr. Edmundson made public a
letter to Philip Murray, national
C. I. O. President, in which he de-
clared the policies of officers and
executive board members of the C.
I. O. "in my judgment do not con-
tribute to the necessary unity
within the labor movement, or the
nation, for the greatest possible
benefit in the prosecution of the
war."
C. I. O. leader also an-
nounced he was quitting his post
as President of the Illinois State
Industrial Union Council, a State
Federation of C. I. O. Unions.

U. S. to Save Paper; 'More for Newsprint'

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—
By direction of President Roose-
velt to the Budget Bureau, the
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presidential criticism of the press
from time to time.
Mr. Roosevelt said he was. He
went on to add that in England
many official documents used both
sides of a sheet of paper.

Subscription

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Newbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including
the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is \$_____ for _____
year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month \$1 3 months \$3 6 months \$6 1 year \$13
NAME _____
STREET AND NUMBER _____
CITY AND STATE _____
MC-2

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response
to his advertising in The Christian
Science Monitor. He will appreciate
your courtesy.

Hobby
NobbingHobby Sports
By Irving Bacchus

"Keep 'em hobbling!" America's most efficient home defense workers are those who can best follow the balanced ration of work, rest, and wholesome recreation. A hobby classification that provides fun and healthful profit is the field of participating sports.

How about horseshoe pitching? Here's a backyard hobby that has been handed down through the years. Greek soldiers of early days, who lacked discs to throw, picked up discarded horseshoes and played with them. The sport has



Measuring the result is an important role in horseshoe pitching.

been found around army camps since that time.

"Keep 'em (horseshoes) flying," is the message of R. B. Howard of the National Horseshoe Pitchers Association, who has urged fellow members to help the boys in camp enjoy the pastime. Simple to understand, inexpensive and easy to enjoy, horseshoe pitching will serve you well.

Badminton is another of those minority sports NOT played with a ball. The "bird" which bounds from racket to racket is a feathered cork. Badminton is an ideal hobby which can be pursued as vigorously or as gently as one chooses. Because the game requires no special surface, any smooth ground provides a suitable court and the low-priced equipment can be strung up on your lawn in short order.

An indoor pastime with popular advantages is table tennis, or ping pong. The simplest of equipment

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. How have the RAF raids on the Ruhr aided Russia's drive against the Germany Army?
2. How many men are expected to register for Selective Service in the 45-65 age group?
3. How many U-boats have already been sunk by United States action?
4. Why is President Roosevelt asking the public to supply a name for the present war?
5. What new trans-Atlantic air record was established this week?
6. To what Latin-American countries will the United States give preferential treatment in respect to military and economic support?
7. Why did North American Aviation, Inc., return a \$14,000,000 profit to the Government?
8. Is it a punishable offense to sell a tube of toothpaste or shaving cream without getting an old one in exchange?
9. America's shipbuilding goal for the next two years is—3,300, 5,000, 21,000—cargo ships. Which figure is correct?
10. Who made the following statement: "You will be supported by the whole force and power of this nation. The victory you win will be the victory of all the people—common to them all?"

(Answers to These Questions Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

A Verse
for Today...

I am come that they
might have life, and
that they might have it
more abundantly.—JOHN
10:10.

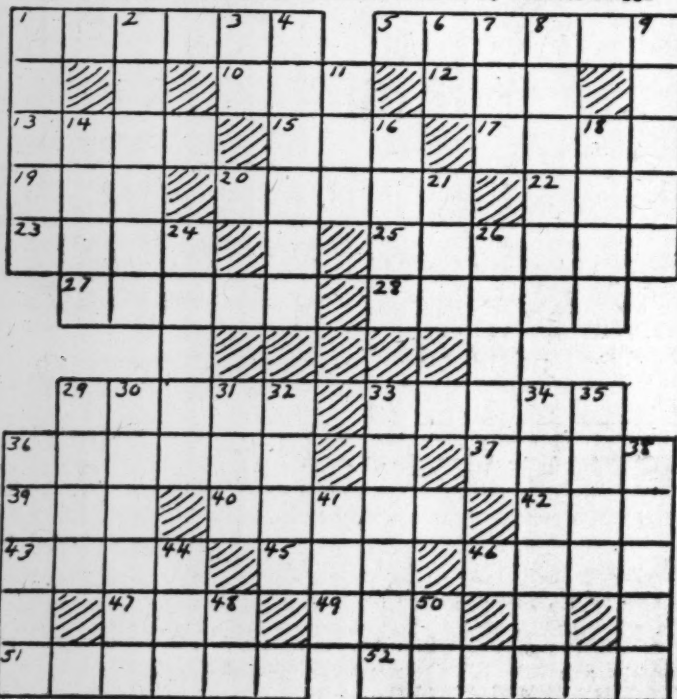
is required and a minimum of space is needed. Persons with matched abilities have as much fun, if not more, than the champs who swat the ball with such vigor that it can scarcely be seen.

Lawn bowls is an excellent suggestion for older persons. Fencing is a younger person's hobby calling for speed, endurance, and technique. Origin of this pastime is lost in antiquity, but hobbyists relishing an activity which banishes all cares and worries because of its demand for concentration, need search no further. A half-hour at the foils constitutes a real workout.

Other participating sports serving various age groups and generally available in parks and gymnasiums include bowling, handball, loop tennis, paddle tennis, lawn tennis, squash racquets, shuffleboard, roque, and archery. If you need information about the requirements of any participation sport, send self-addressed envelope to Hobby Nobbing, The Christian Science Monitor.

Daily Crossword Quiz

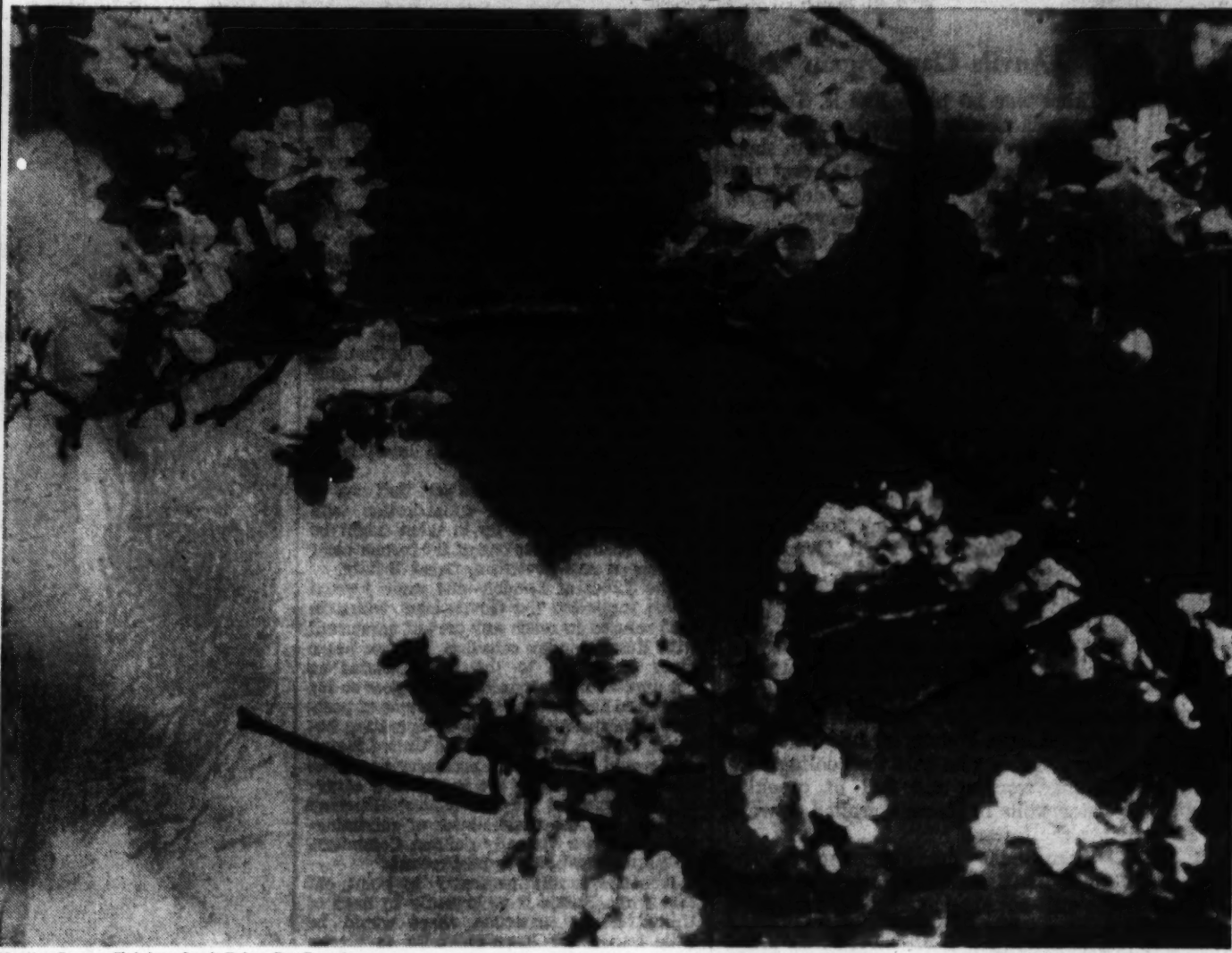
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



- Across
- 1—Jonathan Swift was born in what city?
 - 8—If you grew musicals, they would be what?
 - 10—How would you describe Falstaff?
 - 12—If you were climbing the Panamint Mountains, you would be in what country (abbr.)?
 - 13—What is a decorated vessel used for flowers?
 - 15—What animal is associated with Bartholomew Fair?
 - 17—What lake is drained by Niagara River?
 - 19—What is a river of Germany?
 - 20—What was first name of the Swedish Nightingale?
 - 22—What is any of various tall bamboo-like grasses?
 - 23—What is a wild sheep of North Africa?
 - 27—Anecdote.
 - 28—Would you get cloth, paper, or tins from a kiosk?
 - 29—What is name of sound in northwestern part of State of Washington?
 - 30—What is first name of Miss Peterkin, American novelist?
 - 32—What is an evening love song?
 - 37—Formerly.
 - 38—What is a varying measure of yarn?
 - 40—What would you call a male canvas-back?
 - 42—By way of.
 - 43—Sea eagle is what?
 - 44—Fun for swine.
 - 45—What is movable disk in some modern telephones?
 - 47—Tavern.
 - 48—What tree has hard, tough wood?
 - 51—What European city is also called Praha?
 - 52—What is a tongue or tongue-like organ?
- Down
- 1—What strait is at eastern end of English Channel?
 - 2—What is a short-legged slow-moving hunting dog?
 - 3—Supposing.
 - 4—Table linen is called what?
 - 6—What is symbol for ruthenium?
 - 7—Who was Peter Gray's mother?
 - 9—What do you call an assembly of promenaders?
 - 11—Applied war horse is what?
 - 14—What is used with lead in solder?
 - 16—What is a city of Iowa?
 - 21—What is a midge?
 - 24—Who is an attendant of Cleopatra in "Antony and Cleopatra"?
 - 25—Who wrote a pair of silver shales?
 - 26—What is title of Greek alchemist?
 - 31—Who was the Muse of astronomy?
 - 33—Sailors are often called what?
 - 34—A pollen enables whom to become Mr. Hyde?
 - 36—Isahod Crane is a character created by what author?
 - 39—Gulf of Tonkin indents what continent?
 - 41—A septic atmosphere, or speech would induce what?
 - 46—What is a kind of large cape, or short full cloak?
 - 49—Devoured.
 - 50—Where is Isle of Portland (abbr.)?
 - 53—What is 15th letter of Greek alphabet?
 - 54—What syllable designates third degree of any degree?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

"What soft incense hangs upon the boughs?"—



Monitor Camera Club from Lewis Baker, San Francisco

A cluster of almond blossoms snapped near Livermore, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

Collegiate

The scene was Napier Field, Alabama, the characters, a raw recruit and an Air Corps classification officer.

The private stepped forward and said, "Harvard Princeton, reporting, sir."

The officer, in no mood for jokes, looked up furiously and asked, "What name?"

The recruit blushed and stammered, "Harvard Y. Princeton, sir."

The officer leaned back and sarcastically remarked, "I suppose the Y. stands for Yale!"

"Yes, sir," answered the soldier simply.

Private Harvard Yale Princeton is now with the Air Corps. Strange enough, he is not a college graduate—as a matter of fact, he did not even finish high school.—Mather Field "Wing Tips."

Daily Quotation

Spring, with that nameless pathos in the air
Which dwells with all things fair,
Spring, with her golden suns and silver rain,
Is with us once again.—HENRY TIMROD

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Dropped from balcony to balcony, the duce could in time become the man in the street.

Indianapolis News: A road is to be built from this country to Alaska, but it is too early for hitchhikers to begin using it.

Detroit News: A neighborhood owner of a new pup says he dropped into a kennel just to look around and was picked out by a dog.

Punch ©: German troops in occupied France resent being sent to the Eastern Front. This seems an unreasonable attitude. The journey is not nearly so far as it used to be.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The motorist will be glad to learn that his troubles are almost over. The rubber famine and the gasoline shortage are about to solve each other.

Little Sister



MY EASTER HAT MUST BE A WOW
I JUST HEARD SOMEONE MENTION
SOMETHING ABOUT A 'GLAMOUR GIRL'
HOW I ATTRACT ATTENTION!

Farm Boys Help

(Trenton Evening Times)

Trenton, N. J.

Eighteen boys, most of them of Italian-born parentage, are members of the Centerville 4-H Small Fruits Club. Not a large organization, but here's what these youths did to further Uncle Sam's search for defense materials:

Collected eight tons of scrap, including metal from old bedsteads and farm equipment and approximately two dozen discarded automobile tires. Conducted a house-to-house canvass of every farm and village home in the Centerville section of Holmdel Township, working in co-operation with the county agent, the State Salvage Committee and the War Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Now, if eight tons of valuable scrap can be obtained from one comparatively small section of New Jersey, think what a State-wide program of this type would bring in. Fortunately, the 4-H Clubs throughout New Jersey are planning just such an undertaking. And the result is certain to be a powerful blow at the Axis. Watch out, Hitler! Our farm youths mean business.

Odds and Ends

New York's uniformed police force was organized in 1844.

There are more than 5,000 miles of streets in New York City.

Sausages were mentioned in a cooking book in the year 228.

Canada is largest producer of maple sugar and syrup in the world.

In Scotland the daisy is popularly called the gowan.

Three Guesses

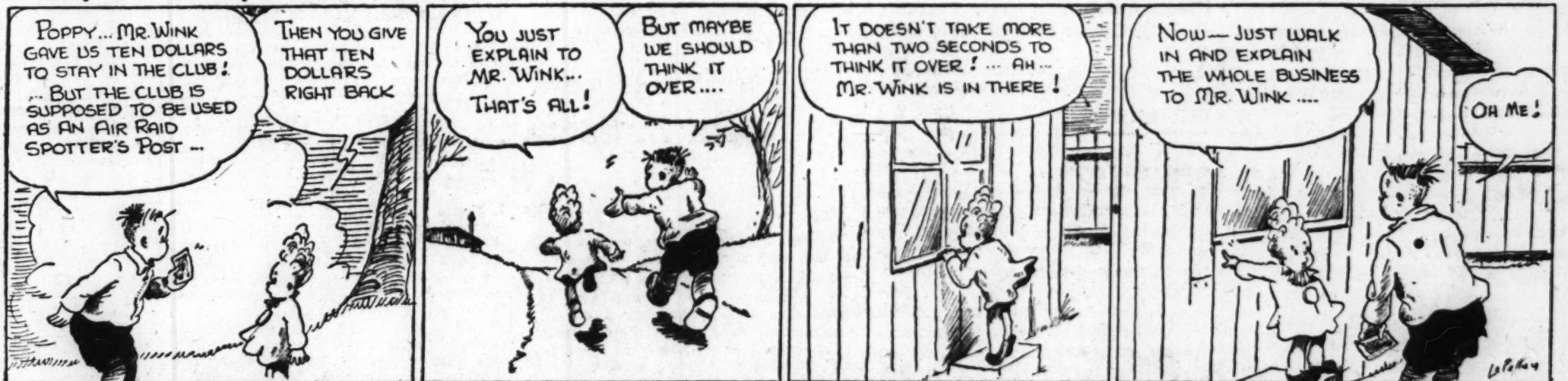
Tell me a state of the forty-eight
Where it's easy to write, and why.
Tell me one more where you
wouldn't get sore
Or argue or scold or sigh.

Answer Appears Below

Answer

Pennsylvania — because it contains both a pen and a "pencil." New Hampshire — because there's always Concord.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Poppy Decides



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Oh, Well, a Bath Isn't So Bad—After It's All Over

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—Awake—He Hopes

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1942

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

It Is Possible to Save

Non-defense spending can be cut. It should and must be cut.

The billions of dollars Americans are necessarily spending to win the war make it more imperative than ever that the United States Government should save on its expenditures not directly connected with the war.

For a considerable time the Administration gave the impression that this was impossible. But the Administration itself now is proving that it can be done. Congress is demanding that it be done to still greater extent. And behind Congress is a demand of the people that non-defense expenditures shall really be cut to the irreducible minimum in order to devote the Nation's utmost resources to defense.

This is far from being done, though both Congress and the Administration have made a beginning. Treasury figures at the end of February showed that the "general" expenditures of the Government—that is, for the various non-military departments and agencies—had run 7 per cent lower in the aggregate for the first eight months of the current fiscal year than during the same period of the preceding year.

That is something but it is not enough. For next year the House Appropriations Committee has recommended a reduction of 31 per cent, or \$75,000,000, in the funds of the Department of the Interior. Of this amount \$58,000,000 was suggested by the Budget Bureau and the Department, and the remainder of the cut was made by the committee. Less than a month ago the House of Representatives cut \$48,000,000 from the supply bill for the Department of Agriculture, a bill which at the outset was less than three-fifths of the amount for the preceding year.

Going further, Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia has proposed cuts which would reduce the Federal budget by more than \$2,000,000,000. This contemplates abolishing the Work Projects Administration, which in the last year has reduced its outlays more than a fourth, the Farm Security Administration and farm tenant program, the Civilian Conservation Corps, and National Youth Administration.

Many will feel that some or all of these should be retained at least in skeletonized form, but it must be clear that their functions now can be drastically reduced. Similarly it is quite feasible to eliminate or postpone practically all public works and road projects not specifically connected with national defense. A test on this point will arise when the usual pork-barrel Rivers and Harbors Bill comes up in the House after the contemplated recess.

Economies always require some fortitude. But if the public continues to demand economies, Congress and the Administration will make them. Senator Byrd estimates that if all his projected cuts were made, the saving would average approximately \$157 to each of the more than 13,000,000 personal income-tax payers. Even a portion of that would enable these citizens to invest helpfully in defense bonds.

Profit Limits—With an Ax

A Senate appropriations subcommittee apparently is ready to tackle the difficult job of shaving down war profits—but with a fireman's ax instead of a carpenter's plane. As has been reiterated in these columns, this job needs seriously to be done; but it should be done on a basis of accounting that will accomplish equitable results, not merely a basis that will look good politically.

However worthy in intent, the amendment prepared by Senators Thomas, Overton, and O'Mahoney is essentially unrealistic. It proposes a sliding scale of permitted profit percentages from 10 per cent on contracts under \$100,000 down to 2 per cent on amounts above \$50,000. This is a plausible way to scratch the backs of small business. But in so far as there is profiteering in the present war, some of the worst of it probably is among certain small and medium-sized businesses rather than the large and conspicuous ones.

Considering the effect of turnover, the sliding scale is, if anything the very opposite of what it should be; for an order of small items is an order likely to be repeated with the permissible profit several times within a year whereas a single large item may take more than a year to complete. Unless Senators can develop a formula that will take turnover into account, they would better adopt the recommendation of Donald Nelson, WPB chairman, for a review of contracts and a limitation to "reasonable profits" as determined by experienced accountants and purchasing agents.

Anvils Clang Again

There was no place like it. Tens of thousands of city men who once took the farm horses to the blacksmith shop for a new set of shoes or to reset the old ones, can remember the details of the blacksmith shop of yesteryear.

The windows were covered with honest grime and dirt; the floor was black and splintered. Horseshoes of all sizes hung over the low rafters; dainty, lightweight shoes for Deacon Jones's little bay pacer and huge, heavy footwear for the big farm teams. Labyrinthine tangles of miscellaneous debris filled the corners—wagon wheels, whiffle trees, chains, parts of sleds and pieces of farm machinery. In the open space in the center the forge stood, its bellows magically changing black coal to red. Beside the forge the anvil. Over all a canopy of gray cobwebs.

Millions of farm boys have watched in wide-eyed wonder as the smith took the red-hot shoe from the glowing coals, laid it on the anvil and pounded it into shape while clouds of reddish-orange sparks flew yards away. It was as good as a Fourth of July sparkler! For a moment he held the cooling shoe in the wooden tub full of brackish water; rolls of steam spiraled upward into the rafters.

Then came the big moment. The smith lifted Buttercup's leg, and held the still hot shoe against the hoof. The pungent, acrid aroma of the scorched hoof filled the shop. There's no other smell like it, and many a farm lad has felt uneasy until the blacksmith assured him the horse could not feel the heat at all.

Today a New England community is advertising for a blacksmith. In the last few years, some blacksmiths have been traveling around with their shop in a trailer. But 1942 is a different year. Blacksmiths are coming into their own. Not so much for horseshoeing, although the United States' 14,000,000 horses and mules will have to be shod. The important point is that new farm machinery will be scarce and expensive. The old-time smith, able to mend, patch—and invent—will be needed to help 6,800,000 farmers get the fullest use from precious metal.

Faith and Works in Norway

The designation "good shepherds," as defined by the Master Shepherd, has been well earned by Norway's bishops and clergymen. These advocates of Christian faith and freedom have not hesitated to place their lives in jeopardy through their courageous stand against all efforts of the Nazi hireling, Premier Quisling, to force them to betray their flocks.

Despite warnings of most serious consequences, the bishops have opposed in speech, in print, and in action the Nazi-controlled regime, because, as they stated, they could not "with peace of conscience witness a development bringing the Norwegian people to ways unfamiliar to Christian ideas and Christian faith." Among other measures, this opposition has taken the form of letters of remonstrance against Government-condoned acts of violence, protests against the curtailment of church and civil rights, refusal to sign a circular declaring that Germany's war on Russia was a "crusade against Bolshevism," and boycotting of Nazi-sponsored religious radio services.

A final step was taken with the resignation of all seven bishops, following the recent attempt of the Quisling Government to Nazify Norwegian youth, through a new law which compels all Norwegian boys and girls between 10 and 18 to enroll "for service" in the youth organization sponsored by the Quisling-controlled Nasjonal Samling Party.

Encouraged by the bishops' stand, 600 of the 680 clergymen, and practically all of Norway's 9,000 teachers are resisting the new law. The Government has retaliated by arresting more than 1,000 teachers; issuing a decree, believed aimed at the church, providing for confiscation of the property of "State enemies"; and Bishop Berggrav (first to resign) has been reported missing.

Thus force has taken the place of threat, but Norway's religious and educational leaders are proving that no force on earth can break down the bulwarks of Christian life, light, and liberty. And Major Quisling, who sometime ago declared that "religion is outdated," is being taught an old, old, lesson, that though "crowns and thrones may perish, kingdoms rise and wane . . . the Church of Jesus constant will remain."

So many things are happening these days the radio singers hardly have an opportunity to get off "Deep in the Heart of Texas" more than four or five times a night.

Our Readers Say—

"Not to Be Forgotten"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The writer of the recent Wide Horizon article entitled "Not to Be Forgotten," is doing the Allied cause no service when he chooses this particular moment to decry the so-called dangers of the Communist Party's efforts to "capture American education and American youth."

Without attempting to whitewash Communism or the Communist Internationale, it is timely to direct attention to a few well-accepted views. Former Ambassador to Russia, Joseph Davies—a self-proclaimed capitalist though considered by many to be strongly pro-Russian—states in his book, "Mission to Moscow," that there is "nothing to fear from the Comintern." Mr. Louis Fischer with fourteen years' experience in Russia takes issue with most of Mr. Davies' views, but comes to the same conclusion regarding the Comintern in his latest book, "Dawn to Victory."

It might also be pointed out that one of the strongest cases for collaboration with Russia is being built up in what might be readily referred to as one of the former chief citadels of anti-Sovietism, Great Britain.

The Times of London—the same journal which supported the Government which in 1939 refused to reach any sort of agreement with Russia—today considers Russian peace plans in regard to the Baltic States as not unreasonable. Indeed, it even goes so far now as to say that the very keystone of post-war reconstruction will be co-operation between Britain, Russia, and the United States. It would hardly seem necessary at a time when Russian armies are so valiantly carrying the brunt of the war against Hitlerism to point out the untimeliness of recriminations against a virtually defunct Comintern, no matter how black its past record.

It seems hardly necessary to point out that while Russia is so urgently in need of United States materials, there would be little reason for Premier Stalin to inspire the Comintern to undermine this aid.

Boston

G. W. W.

Politics and Economics

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A way in which we may help to win battles on the war front is to win victories on the home front—victories over fear, futility, and failure, over destructive criticism and personal persecution.

A strong, victorious home front should help to make a strong, victorious war front. With non-defense economies receiving attention, perhaps a good place to start such economies would be in cities, counties, and States. No doubt, many local governments could be greatly simplified and made less costly. Perhaps, in some localities, where professional politicians conduct public affairs, there may be considerable diverting of public money to private political gains.

The people need more carefully to watch the public expenditure of their tax money. The aggregate of possible economies may be quite large. Such economies should then be passed on to the people in a lowering instead of a raising of taxes.

Chicago

EDWARD G. CARTER

"Yours for Victory"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Instead of ending with "Yours very truly," "Respectfully yours," or "Sincerely yours," why not conclude business correspondence with the expression "Yours for Victory."

New York

H. F. R.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North . . South . . East . . West

Let Us Forget

By Frank L. Ferris

In New England and along the lake shores to the west, where seasonal changes come unheralded and now under a benign censorship unannounced, it is discovered that Spring has come, almost a day. The "sugar snow" has fallen, bringing no thought of alarm or surprise to the industrious robins and the army of talkative grackles. But the sudden change, presaging the swelling buds upon maples and lilac bushes, has come, almost without a welcoming hail from people busy with imposed and vital responsibilities. The whole world has, at last, and despite the desire to avoid it, become war conscious. Orderly sequences have been abandoned. People think in varying terms of defense, offense, reprisal, preparedness, and of eventual peace and sanity.

Reflectively, we consider the problems posed by unpredictable and seemingly unavoidable events. What do we discover? We realize, first of all, and most important of all, that we of the great and superior human family, this family of mankind, are the only ones among created things to be disturbed, distraught, incapacitated and impoverished by this world conflict. In our confusion we forget that it is Spring, except to fear that with the return of more light and warmth there may come opportunities to engage more and more viciously in the warfare we humans have engendered by either folly, avarice or hatred.

It is not difficult, while the drawn mental curtain shuts out, momentarily, the horrid picture so persistently present, to travel along remembered lanes and highways back into the land of sanity and peace where all men were friends and neighbors.

Idealized, the place was a New England village, a prairie farm, or a sequestered forest along a lake shore. The season was that upon which we of the North country are now entering. Birds in trees and in the sky's deepening blue, opening buds and flowers everywhere, farm animals and their timid cousins of the woods, all joined in their several expressions of gratitude for what was given to them to enjoy. We did not realize then that it would remain only to us to forget that these are ours as well as theirs, and that we would be the only ones who failed to count our blessings.

We say, in our own defense even before we are called to account, that we have consciously broken no law, ancient or modern. We are inclined, like one of old, to give

No Time to Look a Gift Horse in the Mouth



The Bookshelf

The Agricultural Revolution

ILL FARES THE LAND, by Carey McWilliams (Boston: Little, Brown, \$3), is a description of America's "agricultural revolution." It presents a detailed and graphic picture of a basic and radical economic change that will affect the whole future of America.

The picture contained in this book is not exactly new. In fact, Mr. McWilliams has given part of it himself in his "Factories in the Field." And even before that, the picture had been painted with extraordinary vividness in "The Grapes of Wrath." That novel and the movie made from it "spotlighted" a single family and a single State. This study shows that there are millions of Joads in America and that far more "Okies" come from other States than from Oklahoma. In fact, most large agricultural areas have "Okies," and every moderately situated farm family is said to be in danger of eventually joining the Joad procession.

This fact is due primarily not to the selfish intentions of predatory capitalists, but to a rapid economic development.

At one time, most of the goods used by the human race were made by artisans in small shops. These hand-workers were fairly independent and exercised considerable influence. They often owned their tools, shops, and homes, and frequently conducted their

own markets. They were looked upon as rather sturdy, rugged individuals. Corresponding to them were independent agriculturists. In France and Sweden, they have been called peasants; in America, farmers. They are the kind of people poets like to praise. Upon them democracy is said to rest.

But machines have swept away most artisans and are now sweeping away many independent farmers. In very few countries of the western world do people still buy shoes, caps, stoves, cars, mirrors directly from master-workers. These commodities are made on transmission lines that pour out goods in streams. The artisans have become wage earners. Indeed, most of us are among the wage-earners.

What we haven't known so well is that the same process is taking place in the country. The tractor, gang plow, corn picker, electric milker, and many other marvelous machines have invaded the farm and driven out small owners as well as small renters. Tenant farmers and even independent farmers are becoming farm laborers; many, indeed, destitute migratory Joads. This is happening on a large scale and in many States. It is accompanied by tragic dislocations. Millions of people are being compelled to move and many are left without decent homes, without fields, without incomes. They remain as outcasts. Mr. McWilliams describes all this in sad detail.

What will be the results of this transformation? Can a democracy thrive if it allows millions of homeless citizens to wander about destitute in a land of great abundance? Also, can a nation govern itself harmoniously when it contains a small class of rich machine-owners in town and country, standing over against an enormous class of destitute hired laborers in town and country, who own no machines?

These are very serious questions. They arise from conditions which Mr. McWilliams shows lie at the very base of our economic system, so they cannot possibly be ignored. The war does not permit us to solve them now. For the present these uprooted people are finding employment in making guns instead of butter—the butter they were not permitted to help make. But peace will come and America will abide. Then we shall try much harder than heretofore to work out a type of relationship which will permit us all to make a living in freedom. The Nazis have abolished such an experiment. We are fighting to continue it.

R. H. M.

The Wide Horizon

Chiang Kai-shek and India

By Volney Davis

Sir Stafford Cripps's decision to stay on in India a few days more is a good indication of the possibilities of a settlement being worked out between Great Britain and the various Indian groups. Even though the report of Japanese occupation of Akyab in Burma was mistaken, the presence of the Japanese on the Andaman Islands makes the possibility of such a move a continuous threat and it ought to hasten the Delhi proceedings.

If the Japanese should land in India they not only would threaten the Allied flank in Burma, which constitutes a long-range threat to India, but would move within easy bombing distance of the port of Calcutta, which constitutes a very short-range threat. The Indians understand things in the terms of Calcutta that they would not in terms of Rangoon, which seems far away to many Indians who have not had the advantage of travel and the appreciation of modern, high-speed, military advances. With India, itself, literally feeling the Japanese breath on the back of its neck, it is much more likely to be willing to compromise.

During all this discussion of India, it should not be forgotten that, of all Asiatic nations, China has the greatest interest in India and is more directly affected by what happens to that vast land. When Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek several years ago decided to withdraw to Chungking after making the Japanese pay heavily for their advance, he did it with the sound idea of developing a strong center which could receive supplies from the outside world through Burma. The alternative to Burma in case anything happened to Rangoon—as it has—was India.

If the Japanese should take over India, China's whole right flank, and much of its rear, would be exposed to heavy Japanese attacks—and at the same time China would be left solely dependent upon Russia for war supplies, for China produces only small arms and ammunition. The Japanese would be in a position to close in from three sides if they conquered India.

Chiang Kai-shek opened up this whole idea of Indian co-operation with the United Nations by his visit to explore the possibilities. He has much influence with the Indians, who have seen what he has done with China, and who therefore see an Asiatic who can carry out vast reforms, establish and lead armies, and thus obtain a recognition of equality with the Western world.

It was not surprising, therefore, to hear that Chiang Kai-shek had intervened by asking the Indians to accept the British proposals. This was reported as done through a message to the Hindu leader, Jawaharlal Nehru, from a Chinese leader. It was not made clear whether General Chiang asked for Indian co-operation in detail or whether it was an appeal for an acceptance on a broad basis. The question of the defense issue might be delicate for Chiang to comment on, as the Indians might have in mind a request to China to work with the Indian Armies in case resistance to a British leader became too strong.

Certainly China more and more appears to be the key to the ultimate victory over Japan. Its armies are vast and are proving to be wonderful fighters. They have the area which can help defeat Japan and can supply vast air bases for Allied attacks on Japan proper. They are an Asiatic force which has come along close enough in understanding with the Western world to be able to act as a link between the other Asiatic nations and the Anglo-Saxon nations.

Undoubtedly Chiang Kai-shek is being kept completely informed of the current negotiations. He has complete trust in his personal friend, Sir Stafford. That he would be available for a last-ditch appeal, in case Sir Stafford found the going too hard, can be taken for granted. It should never be overlooked in weighing these negotiations how vital India is to China, which deserves the widest support after its gallant four-year stand against the Japanese.

Mirror of World Opinion

Not Another Alamo

Texas understands sacrifice and is ready for it, by the last man and to the last man; but Texas is of the firm mind that MacArthur's men shall not be sacrificed. Corregidor shall not be another Alamo. Bataan shall not be another Goliath. This is what the people are saying, rising from their knees with smoldering fire in their eyes.—Dallas Morning News.

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS

BOSTON, APRIL 4, 1942



SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, BRITAIN'S MAN OF THE HOUR: YESTERDAY, RUSSIA; TODAY, INDIA; TOMORROW?

Associated Press

The Return of Stafford Cripps

By Eric Estorick

Author of *Stafford Cripps: Propbetical Rebel*

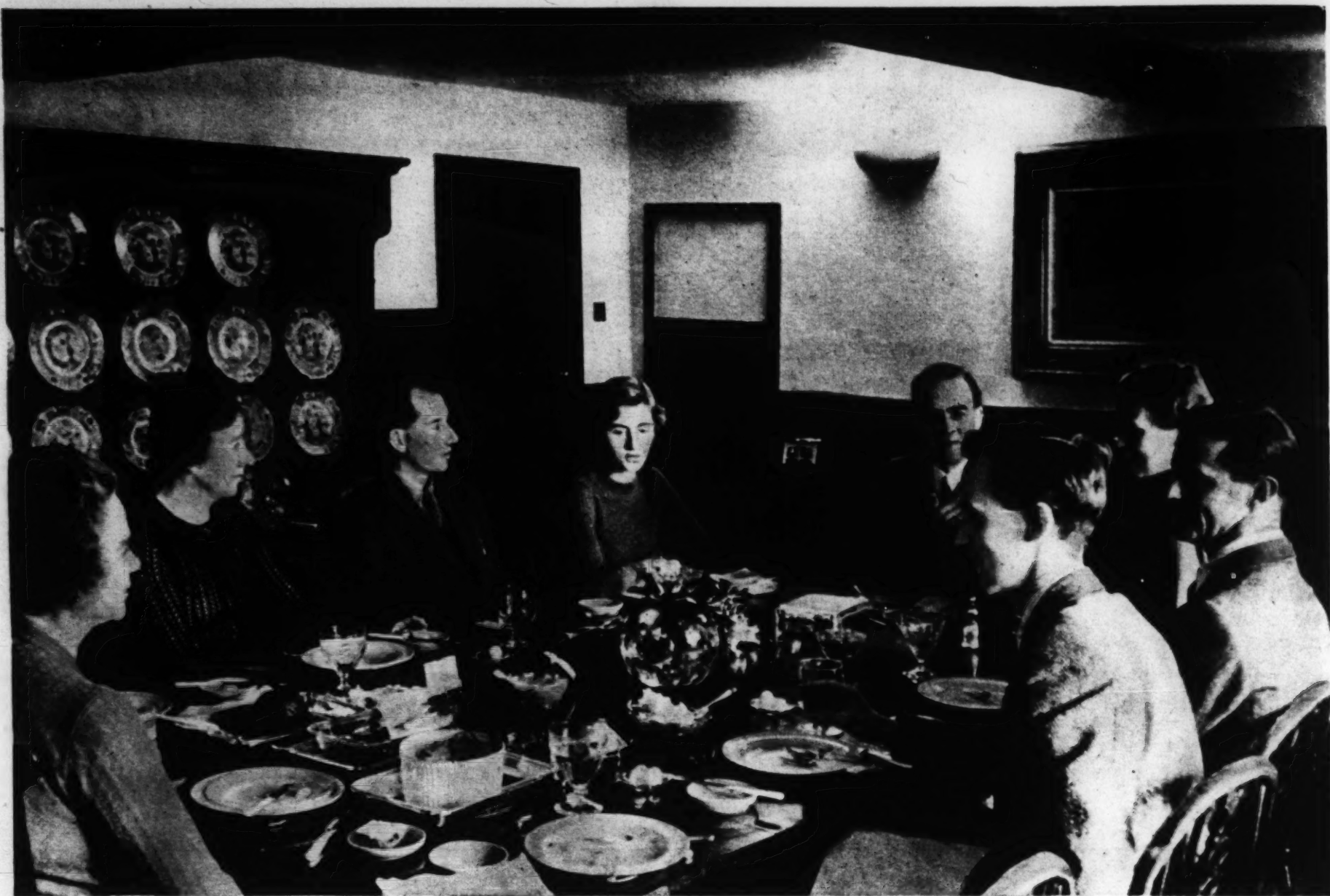
LESS THAN TWO MONTHS after he had relinquished his ambassadorial post in Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps entered the British War Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons. Shortly thereafter he was sent to India on one of the most delicate missions of the Second World War—reconciling India's warring factions for united action against Japan. In this appointment we observed the spectacle of Cripps, heretofore a Left Laborite, appointed leader of the predominantly Conservative Commons, over moderate Laborites like Bevin, Attlee, Dalton, and Morrison, by Winston Churchill, a Tory Prime Minister. A fortnight later, his name was being mentioned prominently as that of the man who would probably succeed Churchill in case of another severe governmental shake-up. Such prominence is all the more startling when it is realized that a week after the late Neville Chamberlain declared that Britain was at war with Nazi Germany, Sir Stafford Cripps offered his *technical services* to the British Government because of his desire to eschew politics at that time. He had managed a munitions factory during the First World War and he was willing to do a similar job once again.

Just prior to this, Cripps had been the source of upheaval within the Labor Party. In late May, 1939, he had been expelled from the British Labor Party for advocating a popular front of all anti-Chamberlain elements. At the end of July, in the House of Commons, Sir Stafford speculated to this writer on his future political activity. There was a great doubt in the atmosphere: Might there be still another Munich in 1939? If war could still be averted somehow, Cripps declared, a General Election would be inevitable in the fall of that year. In the event of a Labor Party defeat in the General Elections, which he did not doubt would occur, he declared that there would be little gained by remaining in England. He would travel to China to pursue further his interest in the industrial co-operative movement, to India to visit Nehru—an old-time friend—Gandhi, and other national leaders; to Russia and other lands for new perspectives. In brief, he wished to study the world political scene at first hand. This direct contact, which would heighten his political sensibilities, would furnish him, he believed, with a new clarity for his future work in Parliament.

The declaration of war on Sept. 3, however, served the

same end as a General Election, for Labor's refusal to enter the National Government placed it, temporarily at least, in the same position of subservience in which it would have found itself had it lost the election.

When his services were declined by the Government, Cripps departed from England for India, China, Russia, Japan, and the United States, returning to England approximately six months later, just as the Chamberlain Government was being overthrown. Shortly thereafter, as a result of his steady insistence on the need for better British relations with Russia, he was appointed British Ambassador to the Soviet Union, a post which was regarded by many as a diplomatic St. Helena—akin to such a position as High Commissioner of Palestine. On June 22, 1941, when Germany attacked Russia and Cripps was mentioned by name in Hitler's war declaration as being Britain's messenger of disruption to Russo-German relations, the world was suddenly awakened to the identity of this man; to the fact, indeed, that the British still had an Ambassador in Moscow. By the time Cripps resigned his ambassadorial post in January, 1942, he had helped knit a tighter community of interest and mutual trust



Photograph from European

A WEEK-END LUNCHEON AT THE CRIPPS COUNTRY HOUSE IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Sir Stafford, at the Head of the Table, and Lady Cripps (Extreme Left) Facing Him; on His Right, Daughter Diana, Her Husband, Purcell Weaver, and a Friend; on His Left, Daughter Theresa, and Friends, Geoffrey Wilson and Stanley Roth. Another Son and Daughter Were Absent When This Picture Was Taken.

between Russia and Great Britain than had ever been imagined possible.

Unlike Ramsay MacDonald, born of lowly estate, Cripps has reversed the historic order of British working-class leaders by coming from distinguished aristocratic stock. The effect of this seeming paradox is that many upper-class individuals felt that he had let them—and their class—down, while many of the Labor Party leaders feared that he was trying to take away their jobs.

The nephew of Beatrice Webb, early leader of the Fabian Society, son of the first Baron Parmoor, who was Lord President of the Council in both Labor Governments, Cripps did not come to the Labor Party out of Socialist conviction. Educated at Winchester, one of England's most exclusive "old-tie" public schools, Cripps rejected a scholarship to New College, Oxford, to study chemistry under Sir William Ramsey at the University of London. He gave up a promising career in chemistry and was called to the bar in 1913. His first years of practice were interrupted by the First World War; he served in France as an ambulance driver for the Red Cross, and in 1915, as a result of his chemical training, transferred to the Queensferry Ordnance Factory. After the war, Cripps became a leader at the Patents Bar, a highly specialized field, where he was able to combine his legal, industrial, and chemical knowledge. In 1927 he "took silk," that is, he became a King's Counsel.

During the 'twenties, he was a leader of the International Church Alliance, and in 1929 he became convinced that "good work" could be achieved only in the political arena, and in no other way than through the medium of the Labor Party. Just turned 40, prosperous, Cripps was appointed Solicitor-General in the second Labor Government by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald even before representing a constituency in the House of Commons. When Ramsay MacDonald deserted the Labor Party during the financial crisis of 1931, to form the National Government, Cripps refused to follow him. In

the October election which followed, Cripps was one of a relative handful of Labor M. P.'s to weather the storm, being returned to Parliament by East Bristol, which had but a few months earlier adopted him. Between that date and 1935, Cripps served along with Clement Attlee, present leader of the Labor Party, as right-hand man to George Lansbury, then head of the Party and leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons.

In 1934 Cripps had a major disagreement with the Labor Party over the application of sanctions in the Italo-Abyssinian War. He opposed sanctions, resigned from the National Executive of the Labor Party. Prime Minister Baldwin virtually admitted that he had had no intention of applying sanctions. He felt that, if he had revealed the nation's unpreparedness to enforce such sanctions earlier, the Conservative Party would not have been victorious in the General Election of 1935. Some time later Cripps headed the Socialist League's Unity Campaign, which called for a united front of all working-class parties to oust the Chamberlain Government. This campaign failed. Two years later, with the deepening of the world crisis and British democracy being pushed further and further to the wall, Cripps called for a popular front of all anti-Chamberlain elements: Liberals, Conservatives, Independents. For circulating a memorandum to the rank and file of the Labor Party to this effect he was expelled from the Party. And at the annual Whitsun Conference in late May, 1939, the expulsion of Cripps and his immediate followers was upheld. In spite of the fact that during the petition campaign which followed the actual circulation of the memorandum he was often accused of wanting to start a rival party, he and all the others who had been expelled asked to be allowed to re-enter.

In June, 1939, when the international situation had become so increasingly dangerous and the threat of war so imminent that far-sighted Englishmen were forced to look around for any possible

coup de force, Cripps was informed that, due to the severity of the international situation, the National Executive of the Labor Party would not meet for the summer, and thus the application for re-admission would have to wait!

Convinced, as a result of first-hand information, that if Hitler would strike at all, it would be within the next two months, and accepting the National Executive's rejoinder as further evidence of the bankruptcy of Labor Party policy, he felt free to pursue the course which he believed was now the only possible remedy. That course, in his opinion, should now consist of some immediate alliance with the National Government itself, since England was now beaten back to the very last line of defense of democracy. The Labor Party, by turning its back on all forms of united opposition to the Chamberlain Government, had destroyed all possibility of defeating that Government. In the face of this crisis, labor, Cripps now believed, must force its way into the Cabinet, so that there should be within it at least some elements which could influence it immediately toward an alliance with Russia and at the same time possibly inspire some confidence in the German people.

There was absolutely no idea at all in Sir Stafford's mind that he personally should go into such an enlarged Government. At the moment he was out of the Labor Party and was technically regarded as without any particular influence. There was, however, a very considerable split in the Cabinet and the anti-Chamberlain elements might well have been persuaded that it would be a wise move in the face of the immediate peril to get into the Government certain members of the Opposition. Because they were ostensibly in opposition, the Labor Party's job, therefore, was to be admitted—the Labor Party should not be forced into the position of a happy "yes-man." In fact of policy, however, the Labor Party, since the Whitsun Conference in Southport, was virtually pledged to support the Government in all the more vital matters. In Sir Stafford's

view, at that time, it would be better for the Labor Party to be in the Cabinet before the catastrophe, when there might still be some hope of averting it, than afterward, when the war situation had actually arisen.

In view of these factors, and being responsible to no party, Sir Stafford was thus free, along with representatives of Chatham House—Britain's Institute of International Affairs—to draft certain ideas which, when further developed, became Lord Halifax's ringing, anti-Nazi speech of June 29, 1939, by far the firmest pledge to resist Nazi aggression given up to that date by any member of the Chamberlain Cabinet.

The Labor Party, of course, consistent with its policy, refused to offer an alternative to the National Government, or enter the Cabinet to provide a more united opposition to Hitler.

Thus did Cripps, after the declaration of war, and the declination of his services by the Chamberlain Government to do a technical job only, start on a round-the-world journey which was to take him, shortly after his return to London in May, 1940, to Moscow, and now, in 1942, back to London and the leadership of the House of Commons.

Immediately on his return to England in January, 1942, with no official status except his seat in Parliament, and great national prestige, Cripps warned his Government and the British people that the Nazis were still very strong, they were not yet routed in Russia and that a renewed push could be expected after the spring thaw in May. To meet this threat, he urged closer ties with the Soviet Union, to bring victory and guard the peace which must follow. The choice, as he saw it, was between co-operation and chaos. The main obstacle, he readily admitted, was the Red bogey, fostered by Hitler and his allies in the democratic states.

Speaking to his constituents in Bristol, Cripps stressed the urgency for Britain to increase its war production and cast off a complacency which he had noticed since

(Continued on page 15)

THERE HE GOES—60 pounds of strength, speed, and intelligence—loping past shell holes, through underbrush, and around barbed wire, threading his swift way from advanced post back to headquarters. A corner turned, a quick halt by four padded feet, and a waiting soldier, speaking words of encouragement, hastily extracts a message from the capsule fastened beneath glistening jaws.

The war dog has again completed his assignment, saving perhaps the lives of a dozen men—the war dog which to date has served in two World Wars, seen action with the German, British, French, and Swiss Armies, and may now be drafted by Uncle Sam.

He's the soldier to call on, this rough-coated German shepherd or airedale, this alert fellow who likes his job, when the telephone has been cut and there's no short wave or other way to get the messages through. He'll take the job when there's a reel of wire to be strung to an advanced post. He can bring up food when an isolated detachment is running low on supplies.

Blitzkriegs by tank and airplane leave small space for canine contributions. But where terrain is mountainous as in Bataan or the Caucasus, where warfare is positional or where the infantry, the artillery, or the engineers play their part, the dog has his uses. His intelligence, his ability, and his graceful obedience are still valuable assets.

During the first World War, Germany maintained a "standing army" of 48,000 dogs. Will the United States Government find it similarly worth while to mobilize a fit portion of dogdom? If so, the experience of Germany and Switzerland in this field may prove highly useful.

In pre-1914 days, the Germans, of all races, attained perhaps the clearest sense of dogs as citizens. They didn't pamper them but neither did they underrate their intelligence, and they expected dogs to be useful. The dogs responded. In 1886 a German policeman found that a dog at his side was better for night duty than a pistol. In the early 1900's German police forces rated a man plus a dog as two and one half "effectives."

Before the first World War was launched the German Government had selected the "police dog" for its wartime messenger and utility service. This dog, really a shepherd breed, was picked for its strength, intelligence, clean-cut lines, and all-weather coat.

Training dogs for warfare requires patience, "know-how," and an appreciation of canine ability. Dorothy Harrison Eustis, who, in 1928-29, taught all the dogs used by the Swiss Army, and who later launched the Seeing Eye project in America, carefully observed the German experience. She found out what they had discovered, namely, that dogs do not require a special affection to bring out their obedience, but that they will perform their allotted assignments literally for the sheer joy of achievement, for the sheer love of carrying out an assigned task.

Mrs. Eustis found further that there was no great difference between training dogs for wartime service and teaching them peacetime duties. The dogs, natu-

rally, had no consciousness that a war was going on, and for that reason were not especially terrified by shot and shell, once they were conditioned to it. She tells of dogs on mission who were covered by debris from exploding shells two or three times in succession, but who shook themselves free and hurried on with their work. Likewise, the dogs were never taught to attack humans, or to behave belligerently.

Man's use of dogs to run his crucial messages has been no modern development. In the eleventh century, Chinese merchants, dispatching their caravans 1,000 miles from the seacoast cities, employed dogs for communication. They had a special breed which could travel 600 to 700 miles, feeding along the caravan route, and they used these dogs to send home news of successful trading days ahead of the caravan's return.

In present-day instruction for wartime service, three months' training may suffice, if the instructor is one who knows how to convey to the dog a sure sense of what is expected of him. Corollary to the main instruction, the dogs are taught never to bark, and they learn to curl up and go to sleep as soon as they are in from their run, thus resting themselves for the next "tour of duty."

Generally, a messenger service requires at the minimum two dogs and two men. One soldier remains at the "base station" while the other, followed by his four-footed companions, goes to the advanced position. Once there, one of the dogs is "launched." As soon as his "running" collar is put about his neck, he knows he is to streak to the original post from which he came. When he arrives at the base, the service is ready for operation, with one canine rarin' to go at each terminus, and the dogs will run back and forth on that relay as often as required. A fast dog can cover a kilometer in 2½ minutes.

Should the forward post—perhaps a heavily shelled field battery—be forced to move, the dog from the base still can find its new position, that is, if a synthetic scent is used. The men at the forward post sprinkle the scent along the ground as they change position, and the dog merely follows his nose. Germany had developed three varieties of synthetic scent before 1929.

Despite intense enemy efforts to pick off messenger dogs with rifle and machine-gun fire, a remarkably high percentage accomplished their assignments unscathed in 1914-18 and some won the war's highest medals of honor for their performance under fire. These small, fast, moving targets were difficult to hit, and many of the dogs were worked at night, when their silent footpads roused no sentries. The dogs were taught to disregard all enemy attempts to entice them from line of duty.

Thousands of soldiers isolated by gunfire in trench holes or outposts during the first World War were kept alive by food dispatched to them carried in saddlebags by the dogs of war. Other dogs have transported carrier pigeons in paniers strapped to their back, while still others were taught to carry telephone wires to

(Continued on page 15)



Man's Best Friend Under Fire

By William H. Stringer



WAR DOGS AT WORK

Wheeler, Black Star

Ignas and Smokey, 10-Month-Old Pups Belonging to the Canadian Army Kennels at Ottawa; on Arrival at Destination (Top), the Message Is Removed and the Dog Ordered to Return to Its Leader



UNUSUAL MANEUVER OF CANINE COMBATANT

This Dog Is Hurdling a German Dugout in Carrying Out His Mission as a Message Carrier Between Control Posts; the Germans Used Many Dogs in the First World War

Betrayal by Rumor

By Lucien Aigner



Lucine Angner

First somebody whispers it to somebody, then they pass it along. Members of the Youthbuilders' Club of the Queens Junior High School in New York City show how the rumor grapevine works in their amateur movie entitled, "Betrayal by Rumor." By dramatizing the process, the Youthbuilders hope to impress on other school children the dangers of false rumors, of war hysteria, and of the prejudices built up in this way against foreign-born children. Teachers and pupils in the Queens Junior High School collaborated



An innocent victim falls prey to the rumormongers when Hans Schmidt, a pupil of German origin, is seen by two of his classmates in the school library reading a German book: "Schiller's Poems." They decide that he must be a Nazi, and spread this conviction throughout the student body



While Miss Markham, the civics teacher, is busy at the front blackboard, significantly copying a clause from the American Bill of Rights, two of the boys use the side board to denounce Hans as a Nazi because he was seen reading a German book. Meanwhile, the other children pass seditious notes around



Joe Gunther has gathered his classmates in his home to listen to the radio. They hear a foreign-sounding voice giving a racial harrangue. Joe thinks he recognizes the voice of Rose Goldberg's father. "That must be Goldberg, the tailor, down the street. . . . Rose's father, . . ." remarks Joe, and a rumor is planted



The rumor about Rose Goldberg spreads. Because Miss Markham shows a special interest in Rose, who is of Russian parentage and makes a special point to explain how our Democratic form of government works, promptly a false rumor springs up: "The teacher is a Communist; she is bribed to give good grades to the Russians!"



Dr. Clyde Miller of Teachers College of Columbia University explains the technique of propaganda by rumor and how the Fascists have used it as an unscrupulous weapon against the peoples within the democracies. In the film, Dr. Miller plays the part of an awakened stranger whom the children have met by chance. He points the moral of the tale, "Betrayal by Rumor"



Another lesson in rumormongering begins when these two children discover a car with an M. D. license plate in front of Eddy Allen's house. Eddy is captain of the baseball team. The script reads: "... Eddy must have broken his leg ... the doctor is with him now. . . . Eddy won't be able to play in Saturday's game." Of such slim threads is the fabric of false rumor woven



The parents foolishly join the parade. According to the script, this scene represents Mrs. Gunther, Joe's mother, as saying: "Have you heard—Hans Schmidt is a Nazi. . . . Why, he has been caught reading 'Mein Kampf' or some such German book." The neighbor replies: "You don't say . . . the trouble with this country is that we are too lenient with foreigners"



All's well that ends well. The scene is the ice cream parlor where Miss Markham, the civics teacher, has assembled all children to join in a soda toast to the American way of life. Hans Schmidt is no longer believed to be a Nazi because he reads Schiller; nor Rose Goldberg a Communist, nor Miss Markham un-American because she was nice to Rose

America's Stake in the Orient

By Vanya Oakes

ALL TOO FREQUENTLY in these last few years which were shaping events so momentous for America I have been informed: "Oh, the Orient; yes, its unfortunate. But it's not so important to us; after all, we have less than 10 per cent of our total foreign investments out there." (Actually approximately 6 per cent.)

But the Far East was one instance where dollars and cents did not tell the whole story. Apparently few people in America have realized the importance of Asia in general, of the South Pacific in particular, to United States industry in normal times—and our utter dependence now upon produce from these areas for our defense program. It was a blow to the Allied Nations to lose Malaya, not alone for obvious strategic reasons, but because of raw materials urgently needed, notably tin and rubber.

Malaya accounted for one half of the world's total output of rubber, and was first in the tin output, 35-36 per cent—America in normal years got for its industries about 60 per cent of its rubber and 75 per cent of its tin from Malaya. In 1940, after the United States had awakened to the threats to its security, its imports of these two vital commodities jumped amazingly: 68 per cent in rubber (an average of 30,000 tons a month) and 90 per cent in tin (an average of 9,000 tons a month, taking 78 per cent of Malaya's total output). These facts speak for themselves.

Again, Malaya possessed a large smelter, at which its tin output, half of the world's, was processed. China mines about 10,000 tons of tin a year, which must now be shipped out, if at all, with difficulty. Burma, also, has an output of some 6,000 tons, likewise in a precarious position.

Aside from these two small amounts, in normal years America consumes about 88,000 tons of tin a year. We expected to rely largely upon the Netherlands Indies, a source of supplies now closed, to add to what can be obtained from Bolivia.

The Dutch East Indies possess nearly every commodity a world at war requires. They rank next to Malaya in world output of tin (27 per cent) and rubber (33 per cent). Normally, our purchases of tin from the Indies were small, only 7 per cent; rubber about 28 per cent, but that includes 48 per cent of all of America's latex imports. Sumatra has been the largest rubber area. The islands of Banca and Billiton, the tin centers, are close to Sumatra.

Then there is oil. The Indies produce about 7,500,000 tons a year, ranking fifth in world production, the output being divided about equally between the Dutch-English combine, in Borneo, and the

Standard Oil group, in Sumatra. This source formerly supplied the Allied nations, besides the Indies, Malaya, and Australia, with fuel.

Much tropical produce comes from the rich Dutch islands. In terms of world totals: Kapok, used for lifebelts, insulation purposes, and mattresses, 64 per cent; palm oils, 46 per cent; copra, 41 per cent; pepper, 85 per cent. The Indies supplies 27 per cent of our tea and virtually all our tapioca and vanilla.

In the Philippines we have lost access to the raw materials of the islands, two of great value—chrome ore and hemp. The world output from the Philippines of chrome (used in armaments) was not large, but we have been getting considerable quantities of it from this source, 12 to 15 per cent. Hemp is required for the United States shipbuilding program, naval and mercantile. The Philippines produced almost 90 per cent of the world output of hemp.

As to actual cash investments—the less than 10 per cent mentioned above—there is a distinction which is not often made. Investments are usually thought of as being what goes into equipment, the initial outlay, and does not take into consideration the value of the commodities produced, commodities which, in this case, have come to be beyond any price, so valuable are they.

But even at that the cash outlay in certain parts of the Orient has been considerable. Especially in the Netherlands Indies. The Standard Oil of New Jersey installations at Palembang, recently taken over by the Japanese, were valued at \$300,000,000. The setup was gigantic; coming in at night you would have thought you were getting into Pittsburgh; it took two days to get around the fields, and another two for the refineries. Standard of California and Standard Vacuum had investments of \$10,000,000.

U. S. Rubber and Goodyear each have outlays of \$10,000,000 in their plants, each with 100,000 acres in production (1,200 pounds to an acre), and several smaller companies have about \$2,000,000. In Java, Goodyear had a factory for manufacturing tires, capacity 900,000. General Motors has a \$5,000,000 investment, National Carbon \$1,000,000, and Colgate-Palmolive \$500,000.

Our cash investments were not large in Malaya. In the Philippines we had huge cash outlays in government and military expenditures. The Philippines was a boon to certain types of American enterprise, in that they provided an excellent market for surplus manufactured goods.

Not only did the Philippines afford a market, but a free one, there being no tariff on American goods entering Manila.

The whole economic setup between America and the Philippines did us no credit. We not only failed to develop commodities which would enable the islands to compete in the world markets, but we were high-handed in ordinary commercial arrangements. According to terms of the Independence Act, many fancy regulations were to apply to Philippines produce entering America-graded quotas, tariffs, etc.; but no provision was made to curtail American exports to the islands.

Before the war, the United States was third in iron and steel imports into Malaya, with Japan and Germany preceding us. After the war began, and with Japan preparing for the big push, the United States had the field to itself.

Opportunity for trade expansion in the Dutch East Indies was growing rapidly as the islands tended to rely less and less on the Mother Country and to develop local industry. As a market for American manufactured products, the Indies advanced from sixth to third place in a few years, United States supplying in 1940 13 per cent of the islands' total imports. The volume of trade still was not large, but was steadily increasing; in 1933 it was only \$6,900,000; by 1939, \$35,000,000. American goods were products of the highly industrialized variety, precisely the commodities for which we needed to develop a market (industrial equipment for factories, iron and steel products, electrical machinery, chemicals, paper, planes and automobiles, and the higher grades of refined petroleum products).

A seldom-mentioned fact is that the Far East provided the United States with a market for 33 per cent of its total iron and steel exports, taking the place of already industrialized America and Europe. Also little known is that the Orient markets stood up well under the depression years.

During the five years before the war in 1937, years when China was putting her house in order, America accounted for 20 per cent of China's imports, manufactured goods, and agricultural products like wheat and cotton. We took about 30 per cent of China's exports, some semimanufactured products, but mostly raw materials. Some of those raw materials have become vital to America's defense program. Some 60 per cent of the world's tungsten comes from China, and America has been getting 85 per cent of its supply from this source (an essential in the manufacture of high-speed tools). China also supplies 91 per cent of the world's wood oil, needed for paints.

United States investments in China are usually listed as \$250,000,000 in large

(Continued on page 13)

ASIATIC RUBBER

ASIATIC TIN

NORTH AMERICAN SYNDICATE

ASIATIC STOREHOUSE

ASIATIC OIL

The Church and the New Order

By Albert Field Gilmore



OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, AS IT LOOKED IN 1878, SCENE OF PEACE STUDY CONFERENCE

GREAT as is the necessity for victory by the United Nations over the assaulting forces of evil, the triumph of arms is but the first step in the establishment of a new order which will prevent further world-wide conflagrations. It is becoming increasingly apparent that the greatest demand upon the United Nations, next to winning the war, is the winning of the peace to follow. Belief has become conviction that Christian civilization cannot endure, if called upon to withstand all-out warfare every generation. It is this conviction that has led many groups of discerning citizens to survey prevalent social, political, and economic conditions, to review the causes of the present conflict, and to explore the future as to ways and means of healing these causes in order to insure against recurrence of the annihilating conflict which warfare has become.

The anxious query, Can future wars be avoided? has met the resolute answer, Yes, assuredly, if humanity is prepared to accept and pursue the ways of righteousness, if Christianly application of the Golden Rule be made the guide to this end. It was in the worthy pursuit of exploring the ways open to engage in promoting a just and durable peace that led the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America recently to call a convention of delegates of the Protestant denominations of the United States and Canada at the Ohio Wesleyan University. It was a liberal call including Quakers, Christian Scientists, Unitarians, Universalists, representatives of the Salvation Army, of the Negro Church; in fact, of all denominations grouped under the common designation, "Protestant."

The inclusion of these somewhat divergent groups, theologically, in a common purpose was one of the encouraging side-lights of the enterprise. The conviction that strength inheres in unity of purpose and of spirit received renewed impetus. While the true church as such can never be at war, since it derives its existence and dominion from on High, yet this by no means indicates that the first obligation of the United Nations at the moment is not to win the war. The call of the convention precluded the discussion of any problem related directly to the present conflict, pro or con. Peace alone was the crux of all debates, lectures, and consultations.

Recognition of the tremendous scope of the work which lies ahead led to division of the convention into four groups for consideration of the relation of the Church to a just and durable peace. Intensive study was given to the economics involved,

to social relationships, to the political necessities which lie behind any basis for permanent peace—all within the concern and scope of the Church. For three days these groups gave profound and earnest consideration to the discussions, seeking to determine the fundamentals upon which the peace structure is to be erected.

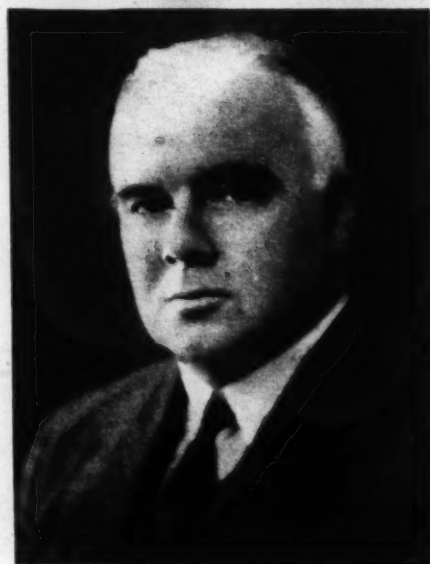
In a plenary session reports from the several groups were carefully examined and, with slight revision, adopted. While it may not be asserted that these conclusions are the only predictable and ultimate means of realizing the end in view, yet from the breadth and significance of the program it cannot be denied that the earnest efforts of the Church of Christ, and the determination to do all in its power to hasten the day when the clouds of destructive warfare shall no longer darken the horizon, will have a profound influence at the peace table.

Politically, it is increasingly apparent that some form of world federation is the sine qua non of enduring peace. A world government is a necessity. So closely interrelated are the nations, so intimate is the association of civilized peoples and nations, so at one is the common interest that unity of purpose and action must be recognized as fundamental to a successful world order. The form it shall take is to be determined. Yet, surely, unity to be permanent must be built upon a platform which recognizes equality of opportunity and freedom of action for the individual, security for the smaller nations no less than for the larger, the right of nations to determine their individual forms of government; and the less developed peoples shall have the guidance and assistance of the federated government rather than be controlled by the authority of a single nation, as under the present mandates.

Obviously, the unity of nations, under whatever form of government, must be endowed with authority to maintain peace. Courts must be established and certain powers surrendered by the component states to the central government. There shall be no punitive measures against the aggressor nations, no vengeful action, but provisions must be made to prevent further aggression. The nations overrun in the present conflict are to be restored to their former status of sovereignty. Basically, this world government must be established in the Christian tradition of teaching, in the recognition of equal opportunity for all, and with the ultimate purpose of bringing into full realization

the brotherhood of man, under the governance of God, as the divine will is revealed.

The economic problems involved are many and of great importance. The natural resources of the earth are to be made more generally available, in order to secure for all equal opportunity to gain economic parity. Equality of opportunity is a basic condition to a united world. A common monetary system and bank facilities, distribution of commodities, tariffs, and freedom of trade, all are problems to be solved through the application of the teachings of Christianity. Into this vast and important field must be drafted the



THE REV. DR. WILLIAM PATON
English Church Leader, Secretary of
the World Council of Churches, Who
Spoke at Ohio Wesleyan

wisest and most experienced men, whose desires and purposes, however, conform to the teachings of the Church in order to insure stability and permanence. The national selfishness expressed under the aegis of imperialism can have no place in the new world order. A mere restoration of the status prior to the outbreak of the war will not do. The conditions which led to war must be eliminated in order to secure a sound basis for durable peace.

Social relationships of necessity take a prominent place in this new order. Since realization of the brotherhood of man is the ultimate goal of the Church, it must be recognized that in the sight of God all are equal. This carries the implication

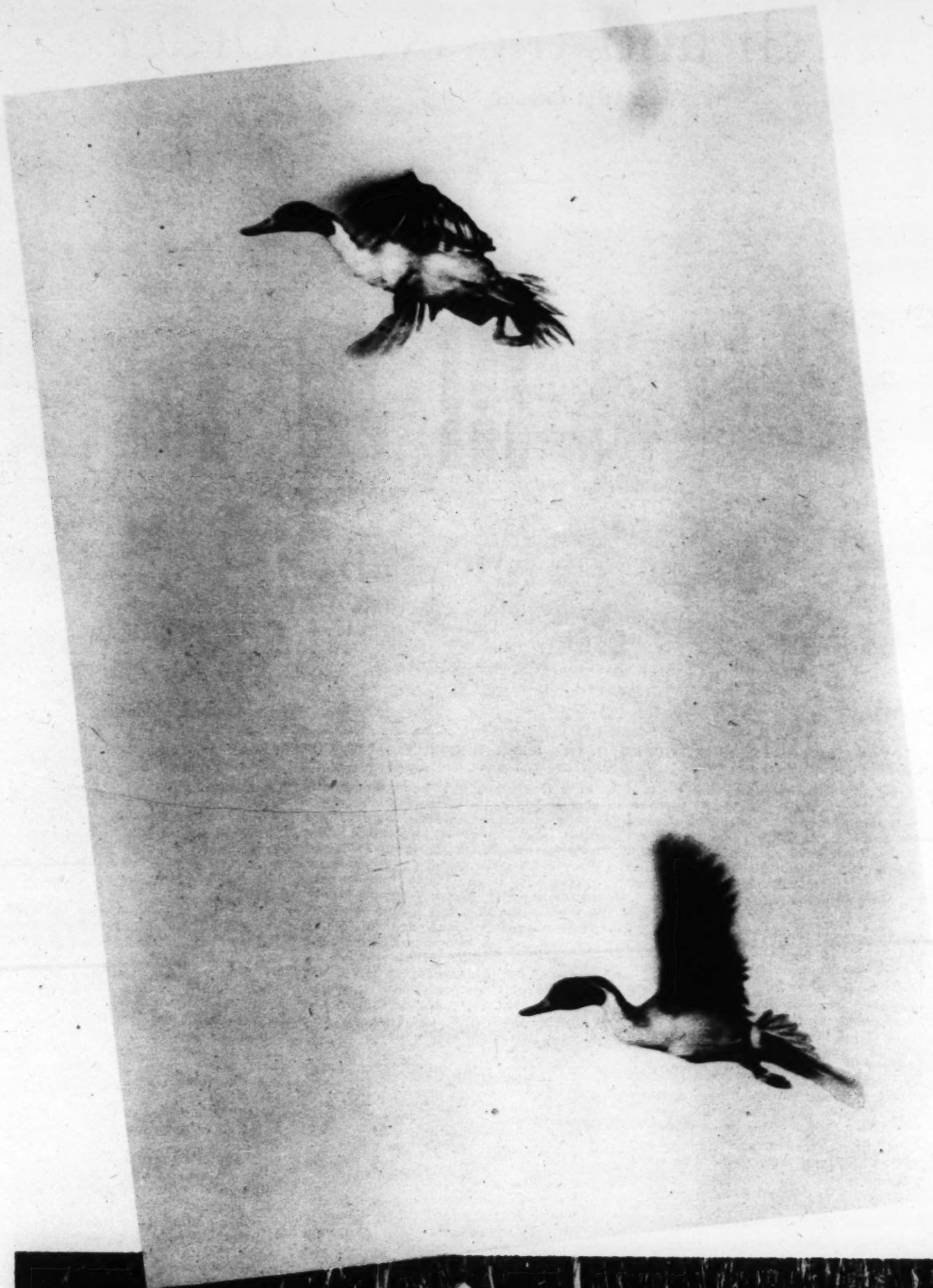
that no group is superior to another. There are no super races in the divine economy. Equal opportunity for development in order to secure economic independence, freedom of worship, of speech, of the press, the right of assembly, and of cultural development are the common heritage of mankind.

Special emphasis was placed upon the need to heal social problems now inherent in the body politic of many nations. In the United States the Negro problem is far from solution. It seems highly inconsistent for a nation, either because of race, color, or financial standing, to disfranchise millions who, under the Constitution, are entitled to full suffrage. There are many internal conditions to be alleviated, many wrongs to be righted, before the constituent nations are morally prepared successfully to carry on a world order which has the high purpose to bring equality of opportunity to all mankind.

It cannot be gainsaid that the recognition of the magnitude of the problem, the willingness on the part of the Church to face situations as they are, are highly encouraging signs of the times. Preliminary to the solution of any problem is the recognition that there is a problem, something to be corrected and healed. The Church, as was evident in every phase of these deliberations, is fully aware of its failure to make its influence practically operative in the affairs of the nations. The proof of this failure is the awful cataclysm in which the nations are engulfed.

It will, however, be of little avail to regret the past. Action is needed to correct evil conditions. The Church is fully aware that while it has been unsuccessful in establishing world government on a Christian basis, it is uncompromisingly convinced that its influence alone can insure a successful future world order. And its influence may be utilized to the best advantage in striving to inculcate its convictions in the groups upon whom will devolve the great responsibilities which lie ahead.

The Federal Council of Churches is in earnest in its determination to use its influence to the utmost to insure the establishment of a world order that would make a recurrence of present world chaos impossible. An observer of the deliberations carried on under this great Christian body could scarcely fail to commend both the high purpose and the determination to use the influence of the Church to the utmost to insure a just and enduring peace.



WOOD DUCK, HANDSOMEST OF ALL



A REDHEAD AND CANVASBACK



WHISTLING SWAN, VANISHING BIRD



All Photos Courtesy of the Author

WINGS OVER WATER

Pintail Ducks (Upper Left), Among the Most Elegant of Waterfowl; a Blue-Wing Teal (Left, Below) With Her Brood; Canada Goose (Above), Not Unlike the American Brant; Canada Geese (Right) Homeward Bound



North With the Waterfowl

By Raymond S. Deck

QUANCK, QUANCK! Ah-honk! Out of the south, with spring, comes a legion of clanging waterfowl. Honk! Ah-honk! Far up in the blue April sky. V's of wild geese zoom toward distant lakes still sealed with ice. Thin skeins, great seething flocks of ducks of many kinds stream up the globe.

The pilgrims of waterfowl-kind come from a winter resort as wide as the continent: from California, Mexico, and Florida; from sunlit coastal waters in the Old Dominion. Flying by day or night in series of easy hops, they will spill at length over the whole northern quarter of the Western Hemisphere. Many of their host will pass the summer, rear their young, in the Border States and Canada. Others now go home to Alaska; still others to the shores of ocean-bound Greenland.

More ancient mysteries than one are encompassed by the spring travels of wild birds. Food for thought by natural scientist and philosopher alike lies in the annual trek of songbird bobolinks from Bolivia to daisy meadows in New England; in the rites of barn swallows today en route from Argentine pampas to our land of northern spring. True enough, the migrations of such diminutive songbirds are longer than those of any waterfowl. Yet I feel that humble ducks, gray geese, and snowy swans in spring well merit contemplation by busy men.

For many kinds of waterfowl have peculiar sky trails for their journeys, and often their seasonal homes are mighty leagues apart. Take the redhead duck and the canvasback, for instance. In winter these handsome birds—both have rust-red heads and white mantles—form broad flotillas, great, bobbing "rafts," around the southern rim of North America. They are common on Chesapeake Bay and in California. They loiter about in thousands on Mexican lakes and marshes.

But March comes around the year's corner. Willow shrubs bloom with gray catkins beneath the Northern Lights. In pairs and quartettes, in shimmering, snowy squadrons, all of the canvasback ducks in the world, and all of the redheads, leap into flight.

Very few of the doughty fliers head due north as birds popularly are thought to do. Like carrier pigeons returning to a common loft, the rust-crowned ducks of the Golden State, of Texas and Maryland, whip through the sky toward northwesterly America. Some of them must fly northeast to reach their Mecca; others abruptly northwest. But virtually every living bird of each race arrives at length on the belt of prairie and plashy wilderness which joins Alaska to our west-central states. This nook is the continental nursery of canvasback and redhead ducks. As goes each summer nesting season in this area, so goes the welfare of two ancient races of the bird world.

Most kinds of waterfowl have more extensive summer nurseries than do canvasbacks and redheads. Canada geese and pintail ducks, for instance, nest in marshy spots scattered all the way from

Newfoundland to Alaska. Common black ducks and mallards in June are at home even in our southerly states. But other web-footed Americans fly even longer, cleaner-cut trails than do the Northwest's canvasbacks. The blue goose of the Baffinland region is a bird in point; the American brant of Greenland is another.

The latter plump fowl resembles an undersized Canada goose, being gray, with a long, black neck. Early last autumn all of the American brant on earth flew west from the species' metropolis in Greenland to Hudson Bay. There they mingled with blue geese or "waxies" drifting south from Southampton Island and its environs. For days and blue-skied autumn weeks on end Greenland's brant and North Canada's geese dabbled and fattened among water plants in the wind-swept bay.

But as the breath of winter blew down there in always sharper puffs, a continent's brant and blue geese at last went aloft. The former plump fowl, to a bird, flew off toward the east, crossing the Appalachian Highland in Pennsylvania, to spill in thousands on bays which fringe the Atlantic coast between New Jersey and North Carolina. There they spent the past winter.

The honking, white-headed "waxies" of last September's Hudson Bay did not follow their companions. Instead, mounting high in the sky, they pointed their bills toward the Gulf of Mexico. Flying non-stop over half a continent, strutting the autumn air through successive dawns and nightfalls, they made short work enough of a long journey.

Ontario, the Great Lakes, and Illinois slipped past below them. Beneath their throbbing wings the Mississippi River grew from a slender ribbon to a surging flood. Not until they had reached the "quaking prairies" of the Louisiana coast did the blue geese forsake their pathway. Not until icy tundra had been replaced by semitropical marshes at the mouth of the Mississippi did the spellbound fowl set their weary wings and come floating down to the rendezvous of their ancestors.

Today, in prescient April, autumn's aerial trails are clotted by millions of homing wildfowl. Somehow it is reassuring, in this topsy-turvy world, to watch these returning pilgrims of the skies. In spite of numberless obstacles to the task at hand, they move with the stately, inexorable flow of constellations.

Many of the dams encountered by waterfowl in the enactment of their antique pageant were wrought by man. Prairies that glinted with rain-filled sloughs a century back now are a fabric of dusty grainfields. Soft, green carpets of eastern marsh largely have been reclaimed. In this mid-twentieth century the lights of endless lanes of homes blink up at night-flying birds just as friendlier stars twinkle in the sky above them.

Yet waves of ducks and geese, little nostalgic squadrons of snowy swans, zoom along their appointed courses undismayed.

They have an inborn vision, I suppose. The call of the North to birds, perhaps, is like the clarion voice of freedom to free men.

It is not difficult for Americans to glimpse some part of the spring parade of waterfowl, for birds long since have fitted their ways into the New World's altered order. Trim pintails, glittering red and green wood ducks, when weary, now find happy landings even on ponds and rivers within great cities. You can discover wild ducks resting in countless watery nooks on bright April days. You can watch bands of gray Canada geese drifting, not too afraid, over man's clustered towers. In the Midwest the modern American can behold blue geese at their trek to Southampton Island . . . oddly, not flying non-stop on this northward journey, but dropping down to rest and feed within fenced cornfields all along their course.

To be sure, these waterfowl we see are but a little remnant, but a token of the hosts our fathers knew. When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, perhaps a half billion birds found refuge in the land. Even as late as 1900 a full 150,000,000 wildfowl flew north and south with the changing seasons. Today less than half that number comprise the swinging pendulum of migration.

Yet the wildfowl of 1942 face better days than did their forebears. This is an age of restoration in North America. No petty conservation is the latter-day sort, sponsored by a single nation. As long ago as 1916 a treaty was enacted by the United States and Canada for the perpetuation of a common heritage. Wild ducks and geese, great whistling swans passing back and forth across our northern border, now meet with a full share of safe escort; they encounter a mammoth chain of sanctuaries.

Since 1937 the Republic of Mexico as well has been party to a pact on behalf of migratory birds. That neighbor nation has set aside great tracts of marsh to proffer happy landings to feathered fliers from the North. Thus in all of their gunning-season flights between the Arctic Sea and lagunas in Yucatan, web-footed birds have access to asylum. Throughout the length and breadth of their colorful spring parade, "our" waterfowl fly beneath a flag of co-operation.

Notable achievements mark the efforts of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on behalf of the continent's waterfowl. In the Border States, especially in Montana and the Dakotas, vast marshes, long ago drained dry, have been restored of recent years with concrete dams. Today, these oases produce great clouds of ducklings in nesting season. In days of passage they provide guarded landing fields for teal from Mexico, for swans from Arctic islands.

Under a unified program, North America's wild ducks and geese are staging a historic comeback. The steady decline of their host, extending from pioneer days well into the present century, has been thrown into reverse.



Among the New Books

The Assurance of Immortality as Seen by an English Pastor

Conquest of Death, by F. Townley Lord. New York: Abingdon-Cokesbury Press. \$1.50.

NO QUESTION faces humanity more poignantly than that of the survival of personality or, better, of individuality, after the experience termed death. It may be truly stated that every human being of normal mentality at some time gives anxious thought to the subject, striving to peer into the realm beyond the grave, to gain some assurance that will answer the deep yearnings of the heart for an existence that is continuous, something better and holier than that which derives from human experience.

The author of this volume, an eminent English pastor, has written a dozen books dealing with various phases of religion, with man, his character and destiny, but in no other, perhaps, has he brought deeper satisfaction to his readers than in the considered conviction based upon the greatest of all evidence, the Bible, that not only does the person survive but goes on unfolding the higher spiritual qualities which find expression in the normal life.

Dr. Lord surveys the subject from many viewpoints, quoting freely from the statements of many notables. He finds in the present time as in the last war a revival of an insistent query occasioned by the sudden taking off of so many both young and old. Those left behind seek assurance that they will meet again their loved ones from whom they are separated by a seeming inescapable experience.

Much attention is given to the nature of the body and the problem of resurrection. The author does not accept the notion of bodily resurrection, that is, that the physical body will be resuscitated and the individual continue to exist in the same material state. How, he inquires, can the body of his friend, blown to fragments by a bursting shell, be reorganized in

the form in which he formerly existed?

Plato's theories "that justice demands immortality and that survival is necessary for the fulfillment of personality" are examined and their disagreement with the Christian's point of view is clearly

stated. This inquiry inevitably leads into the realm of religion; and the discussion necessarily centers around the Easter Faith. The Christian, accepting the Biblical account of Jesus' resurrection, finds convincing evidence that survival is assured, that mortals live

on, in a less restricted state wherein the highest human aspirations are fulfilled even beyond the reach of any earthly perspective. The individual is not absorbed in the Absolute, but personality survives and the true spiritual qualities come into experience.

The theories of spiritualism are examined and the statements of Sir Oliver Lodge are quoted as an example of the assurance which this eminent man believed he gained of survival of personality. The divine life is experienced through faith in Christ.

The author finds in the New Testament four points which deal with the nature of man: (1) The value of the individual, subordinated neither to state nor race. Within the social relations of mortals, Jesus emphasized "the value of persons to God in their individual life."

(2) The New Testament, he avers, recognizes that "Man is body and soul, and throughout is so regarded." And the author believes that in this aspect the Bible has

much in common with the modern biologist. Many will disagree with this point of view, for the image and likeness of God can hardly be conceived of as a material or mortal man. Rather is this the false concept of man, a mortal, as made not in God's likeness but from "the dust of the ground."

(3) The New Testament teaches that the true life is inward and has moral quality. And the fourth point, characteristic of New Testament teaching, is that "the moral quality of the true life depends on the soul's relation to God."

The problem of universal salvation receives careful analysis, with the conclusion that sin will be overcome and salvation will be gained through overcoming evil, which from Origen's point of view "is not to be thought of as in any sense due to God." The witnesses to the belief in survival are carefully examined and speculation as "with what body do they come" is explored.

An exhaustive examination of the subject is made in the final chapter, "Faith to Live By." If the author's point of view be accepted, then there is more than a hope of survival to hearten humanity. There is a full-fledged faith based upon an array of evidence finding its deepest assurance in the Gospel narrative. Without the prospect of continued existence the best in human experience is but a frustration of the hopes, desires, and aspirations. The Christian's hope is buttressed in faith in the divine order which could never be fulfilled within the confines of human existence.

Dr. Lord has rendered a valuable service in intelligently reviewing this great subject so appealingly at the present time. Whether one agrees with his theology in every particular, it cannot be gainsaid that his conclusions are logical from his viewpoint and therefore convincing.

A. F. G.

Spotlight on Tippecanoe

William Henry Harrison: His Life and His Times, by James A. Green. Richmond, Va.: Garrett & Massie. \$5.

WE HAVE A Cincinnati businessman, James A. Green, to thank for changing a little-known President from a bronze equestrian statue into a friend and neighbor, a courteous and dignified figure in white beaver hat, a wise and brave leader of men, a person of uncommon good sense, a statesman of considerable breadth of vision.

Mr. Green, who has devoted years to the study of his subject, has presented a fascinating biography of the son of the Revolution (his father was one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence), who left the ancestral acres on the banks of the James to become a soldier on the Western frontier, and there built a career. Washington, a friend of his father, advised the young man to enter the Army. To Cincinnati—then Fort Washington—came the young subaltern to serve under the inept St. Clair and the fiery Wayne, with the latter at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. Meriwether Lewis, William Clark, and Zebulon Pike were his companions in arms.

His success as a maker of treaties with the Indians and pacifying the frontier led to Harrison's appointment successively as secretary, territorial delegate, and Governor of the Northwest Territory. Then came the clash with Tecumseh, Tippecanoe, the War of 1812, and finally the Battle of the Thames—America's sole victory on land in the West, which ranked with Perry's achievement on Lake Erie and made all the territory beyond the Alleghenies safe for colonization. The author shows the true importance of Harrison's Ontario campaign and the battle where Tecumseh fell.

"The West made of the Virginian an American," says Mr. Green. It was characteristic of General Harrison that as Representative and as Senator he subordinated sectional interests. His was a national outlook. He found himself constantly in conflict with such men as John Randolph of Virginia, who wanted no new States admitted beyond the original 13. He was a proponent of compulsory military training—which was natural for a soldier. But perhaps his chief legislative contribution was a measure opening public lands to settlement through the sale of quarter-sections of land at \$2 an acre.

Harrison inherited slaves but set them free, and he opposed the institution. He might have done much toward preventing the strengthening of the slavery in the 20 years before the "irrepressible conflict" had he remained in the White House. Two incidents give an insight into the General's character: In a day when almost every farmer converted grain into

what he termed "poison to the body and to the soul," he gave up manufacturing "an article which is so destructive of health and happiness." Moreover, says his biographer, General Harrison did not use tobacco and was much annoyed when his sons took to smoking. Again, when the General went to the White House, he was surprised to find no Bible, and went out promptly to buy one.

Mr. Green's volume is published in de luxe fashion and includes a number of extraordinary illustrations, but his publishers might have given him better proofreading and editing, here and there.

M. W. B.

Mountaineers as They Are

Bloody Ground, by John F. Day. New York: Doubleday, Doran. \$3.

DIVERGING from the well-worn path followed by so many visitors who write of the "charming quaintness" of Kentucky mountain folk, John F. Day, in his book, "Bloody Ground," has limned a very different picture. He does not portray the mountaineers as the odd, dulcimer-playing, ballad-singing folk that many novelists would have the public accept. It would seem that the only dulcimers left in the hills are gathering dust on the walls of the settlement schools, and of the thousands of people living in the hill-country only a small percentage know the old ballads.

"These people are more than quaint characters!" Mr. Day tells us. "They are desperately poor, bewildered human beings who need a lot of understanding. This country is more than picturesque! It is stark and worn and crowded. . . . Misuse of the land, the industrial age, and population pressure have brought a new life, one fraught with tremendous economic and social problems."

As a schoolmaster in a one-room log schoolhouse, the windows of which were all broken out, and later as a working newspaperman, John Day came to know these mountain folk intimately. His eyes were opened to a new understanding of a forgotten people. Poverty-stricken, they try to eke out an existence on worn-out land. Independent and proud though they are, they have finally had to turn to Federal relief for their flour and shortening.

There are a few settlement schools scattered here and there throughout the hills, but even these worthy institutions cannot "give" education. The mountain folk won't accept it that way. Students at these schools pay what tuition they can and work out the rest. These settlement schools are doing a wonderful work, but it is, indeed, a drop in the bucket compared to what needs to be done. In the 34 mountain counties of Kentucky, there are still 1,840 schoolhouses similar to the one in which Mr. Day taught, as compared to about 330 of all other types.

In view of the hard life these

people live, it is not strange that tales of fierce feuds have spread far and wide. Mr. Day shows us the reasons for their behavior, and it is with new understanding that the reader watches the decline of this once prosperous mountain people. The forests are gone and the soil has washed away; the mines are there, but so are thousands too many miners. Crops find no foothold and industry is far away.

Though Mr. Day does not attempt to present an answer to the problem, his book can well serve as a guide for sociologists. It is vastly entertaining, as well.

The World of Poetry

IRELAND'S WITTY POET, Oliver St. John Gogarty, gives us great pleasure with his new book, "Elbow Room" (New York: Duell, Sloan & Pearce. \$2). He is doubtless aware of the current harsh scene, but his poetry has the long-range view. It belongs as much to any period as does the work of Ben Jonson. There is more than a touch of Herrick in the joie de vivre that marks such pieces as "An Appeal From the Judgment of Paris."

There are only 21 poems in this collection, and not all are great poetry. Some of them verge on the sing-song, but compensate for that by being shrewdly philosophical and incisive, and containing lines that sparkle, such as:

The news from outer spaces
Depends on who looks out.

That Celtic quality which lends an atmosphere of mystery to Irish poetry is sufficiently present to contribute charm. It does not, however, obtrude to the point of confusion. Dr. Gogarty is clear and articulate. One of the longest poems in this collection is the "Elegy on the Archpoet William Butler Yeats Lately Dead." With due respect for the subject, we feel that the author need not bend so low in humble reverence. His own work well withstands comparison.

The title poem is of slight quality. The first one in the book has power and beauty. It is entitled

"The Forge," and we particularly like the following:

The bellows blows on the dampened
slack,
The coal now glows in the heart of the
black.
The smith no longer his arm need raise
To the chain of the bellows that makes
the blaze.
I see him search where the blue flames
are
In the heart of the fire to find the bar,
With winking grooves from elbow to
wrist
As he tightens the tongs in his bawdy
fist,
As he hands the bar to his fidgety son,
Who holds it well on the anvil down
Till he raises the hammer that stands on
its head
And brings it down with a sound like
lead,
For fire has muffled the iron's clamour,
While his son beats time with a smaller
hammer,
And the anvil rings like a pair of bells
In time to the beat that the spark
expels. . . .

PEARL STRACHAN

The Book-of-the-Month Club selection for May is "The Making of Tomorrow," by Raoul de Roussy de Sales (Reynal and Hitchcock). "The Making of Tomorrow" describes "the forces and ideas which have gone into the making of the world today and which will have to be welded into the tools for the control of the future."

Random House and the Modern Library are both publishing Four Plays by Lillian Hellman, with a new introduction by the author. The texts are complete, and the editions are identical except in format.

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A New Study of Thomas Hardy as a Literary Man—A London Letter

Thomas Hardy, by Edmund Blunden. London: Macmillan. 7s. 6d.

LONDON
MACMILLAN'S "English Men of Letters" series, to which Edmund Blunden's "Thomas Hardy" is the latest addition, is one of the most distinguished ventures in British literary publishing. It stretches right back into the Victorian era, when Anthony Trollope, writing on Thackeray, was one of its earliest contributors, and it carries on with equal efficiency in our own day, with Sir Hugh Walpole writing about Anthony Trollope. Mr. Blunden is therefore in very good company, and excellently does he conduct himself in it.

His work is mainly a literary study, and as such it is concerned chiefly with an examination, both through the eyes of contemporaries and in the light of Mr. Blunden's own judgment, of Hardy's published writing; but it also illuminates in passing many aspects of Hardy's character that the general public is likely to ignore.

It is not surprising, from the nature of much that Hardy wrote, that most people consider him to have been an exceedingly gloomy man, given ghoulishly to frequenting dank and overgrown churchyards. But Mr. Blunden, who knew him well in his later years, makes it quite evident that Hardy was normally a cheerful, birdlike person, delighting in humorous country anecdotes.

His fondness for churchyards, for example, was in itself a tribute, not to his solemnity, but rather to his gaiety. For as a young man he was attired to an architect whose business was chiefly ecclesiastical. With a fellow-pupil, Hardy spent many happy summer days sketching details of churches that his employer was engaged in restoring; and his lifelong tendency to prowl round churchyards was due to the simple fact that they recalled to him these sunny days of his youth.

Hardy was the son of a Dorset stonemason, and very nearly went to Christ's Hospital. Had he done so, it is Mr. Blunden's impression that he would have followed up his early desire to be a clergyman. Instead, he went to the village school, and laid the foundations of a mastery of Latin gram-

mar that a scholar might have envied. The child of fairly humble parents, he displayed no early brilliance, he won no scholarships, yet, in an age that knew no state education, even as a boy he acquired sufficient acquaintance with the classics to be able to chatter to himself in Latin.

Mr. Blunden, too, shows that Hardy had the humility of the truly great. He was never above taking advice, even in the art of which he was the most outstanding living master. He was told that the first manuscript he submitted for publication, "The Poor Man and the Lady," showed too vigorous a temper of social criticism. His next effort, in consequence, displayed scarcely any social criticism at all, for "Desperate Remedies" is almost entirely a thriller. It was then pointed out to him that the melodrama of "Desperate Remedies" was distinctly inferior to its bits of pastoral comedy. Hardy pondered

this, and, in his third effort, "Under the Greenwood Tree," produced something that had neither social criticism nor melodrama, but was essentially a rural idyll.

Mr. Blunden twice surveys Hardy's achievement. First of all, he runs through Hardy's novels

and poems, attaching to each the observations of contemporary critics. It is plain that Hardy's course did not resemble that of most authors of strong individuality. Such writers are usually greeted with a chorus of disapproval at the outset, gradually

changing into paeans of praise. Hardy, on the contrary, was soon accepted as one of the leading novelists of the day, but his last work was viciously condemned.

With "The Woodlanders" (1887) he emerged as something more than just a prominent literary figure of the day. Why this recognition of him as the greatest contemporary novelist should have broken with the publication of "The Woodlanders" is not quite clear. For "The Woodlanders" was nowhere greeted as a masterpiece. The young Barrie even thought it a falling-away. But Hardy had now written "Far From the Madding Crowd," "The Return of the Native," "Two on a Tower," and "The Mayor of Casterbridge," and the cumulative effect of these works seems suddenly to have become apparent.

When Mr. Blunden comes to his own consideration of the novels, he visits upon "A Pair of Blue Eyes" the anger and contempt usually reserved by critics for "A Laodicean." He attacks its clumsy and often grotesque style, and its labored classical allusions, though these same accusations would lie against even the most outstanding of Hardy's achievements, and he does not allow that the intensely exciting rescue of Knight on the cliff face outweighs these defects. The short stories, too, he considers to have dated, in this agreeing with Mr. H. E. Bates, in his survey of "The Modern Short Story" recently reviewed in these columns.

Mr. Blunden is perhaps at his best in his chapters dealing with Hardy's poetry and "The Dynasts." He is himself a poet, and throughout his book he shows a fine sympathy with and understanding of Hardy's poetic inspiration. In spite of the stiff versification, the frequently uncouth phrases, the often ridiculous melodrama of much of Hardy's poetry, it is likely enough that it is as a poet that his reputation will longest endure; and this Mr. Blunden sees clearly enough.

HAROLD ROBSON



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Millions of Acres

The Indiana Company, 1763-1798, by George E. Lewis. Glendale, Calif.: Arthur H. Clark Company. \$6.

LAND SPECULATION is the keynote of much of the history of the United States. Almost everywhere the reader turns, he encounters it in one form or another. George Washington planned to establish a permanent settlement on his 10,990-acre tract on the south side of the Great Kanawha. Dunmore's War interfered with the success of this project. The émigrés who fled the French Revolution hoped to

become landowners in western New York, only to have the Erie Canal open cheap lands to the west and pipe away their tenant farmers. In the nineteenth century the small New England investor joined the band, buying Western lands for both settlement and resale.

Among the big operators in land speculation were the large land companies of the late eighteenth century, which operated in terms of millions of acres. The more important of these were the Indiana Company, the Vandalia Company, the Ohio Company of Virginia, the Illinois-Wabash Company, the second Ohio Company, and the Yazoo companies. Of one of these, the Indiana Company, Dr. Lewis has here given us a thorough, painstaking, and interesting study.

The Six Nations sitting in council at Fort Stanwix (present-day Rome, New York) in 1768 granted and sold to William Trent and 22 associates a large parcel of land in what is now the State of West Virginia. "The cession," writes Dr. Lewis, "covered approximately three and a half million acres and was bounded by the Ohio River on the west, the Little Kanawha River on the south, the Laurel Mountains and the Monongahela River on the east, and the southern boundary of Pennsylvania as extended to the Ohio on the north." The Six Nations made this grant to Trent and his fellow Indian traders to compensate them from losses suffered in Pontiac's uprising in 1763.

For the next 30 years, from 1768 to 1798, the promoters of the Indiana Company, among whom were Benjamin Franklin, Sir William Johnson, and the Wharftons of Philadelphia, carried their fight for possession of this land to the British Government in London, the Virginia Legislature, the United States Congress, and, finally, to the United States Supreme Court. This attempt at state-making almost succeeded. Only the very turbulent conditions of an America trying to win a war and a peace prevented the formation of a new colony or state. Again and again the able and optimistic promoters had victory almost in hand, only to lose it in a new turn of the wheel.

In a time when there is so much loose generalization masquerading as history, it is a pleasure to read so careful, conscientious, and well-documented a study as this. Under Dr. Lewis's cool, objective relation of facts simmers the play of greed, interest, and rivalry. His detailed recital of this story throws new light on both the promoters and their time. Only at the end does his objectivity break down. On his last page he writes, speaking of the final frustration of the promoters, "The historian . . . inwardly may be pleased that at least one of the schemes for personal aggrandizement at the expense of the general welfare met with failure."

HORACE REYNOLDS

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CAMBRIDGE

Architect of Disaster

Montagu Norman, by John Hargrave. New York: Greystone Press. \$2.75.

MR. HARGRAVE, in this entertaining biography of the mystery man of banking, has two aims: to portray a character of fascinating complexity, and to condemn a system. The first aim is brilliantly achieved; the second is marred by overstatements only too familiar to those acquainted with the theory of Social Credit. Both man and system are easy marks. The system has long presented a lamentable picture, and the man wears a Mephistophelian beard and swarms down rope ladders from ocean liners.

Whether the system's disastrous antics arise, as apostles of Social Credit, Marxians, and others maintain, from some ineradicable defect which nothing short of total overthrow will remedy; or, as the valiant rearguard fighters of the neo-classical school of economic thought declare, from rigidities, obstructions, and distortions injected by governmental unwisdom, or, as J. M. Keynes, most younger economists, and the mass of progressive thought hold, from failure

to adapt itself to the fundamental change brought about by capital accumulation—these are questions whose full discussion, in reviewing a book of this caliber, would be as misplaced as a 15-inch gun on a destroyer.

Suffice it that there are other, and more convincing, explanations of the world's economic woes than the sinister word Debt, and that the theories implicit in Mr. Hargrave's discussion of those woes fail to explain, and indeed deny the very possibility of, the stupendous rise in living standards characterizing the system's heyday.

This background of theoretical aberration blurs the picture of Montagu Norman as architect of disaster. He was such an architect; as abettor of Hitler during the appeasement period, he ranks not far behind Hjalmar Schacht himself. But it is impossible, in Mr. Hargrave's story, to disentangle the arch-conservative, the anti-democrat, the blinded believer in "Europe's bulwark against Bolshevism," from that papier-mâché monster the Banker. Readers seeking trustworthy information on the banking element in international politics had better look elsewhere.

None of this, however, detracts from the merits—the artistic merits—of Mr. Hargrave's portrait. Whether it adequately delineates its subject, only the subject himself could say. Much of it is frankly conjectural. A remark reported at third hand and without context is used as key to a whole life attitude; a contact not even established is given crucial significance; gaps in the story are patched, with purple patches, according to the author's intuition.

The result is a brilliant portrait of a sinister but still somehow sympathetic character, at once tortuous and single-minded, ambitious and self-effacing, imposing and puckish, ruthless and sentimental. One is reminded by turn of Torquemada, of Lawrence of Arabia, of Peter Pan, and of Dr. Fu-Manchu. It is tremendous fun, only slightly diminished by Mr. Hargrave's unfortunate stylistic affinity with Hannen Swaffer, who may be defined as London's Walter Winchell with a dash of unction.

One regrets the book that Mr. Hargrave might have written, frankly fictional, doing for its subject what Howard Spring did, in "Fame Is the Spur," for Ramsay MacDonald. But when, some day, an official biography of Montagu Norman appears, Mr. Hargrave will deserve the credit of having supplied in advance the astringent and savory corrective.

HONOR CROOME

The Book Window

Music with a Feather Duster, by Elizabeth Mitchell (Little, Brown, \$2.75), shows the pertinence of its title only in the light touch with which the author whisks over her massive subject. After attending to the autobiographic record of her juvenile and youthful years in Chicago, she passes to her mature activities in New York. She discusses recital and orchestral doings there in the period after the first World War; and more particularly, she narrates her experiences in working for musical causes as a member of committees, and in entertaining musical artists at her Fifth Avenue residence. She carries on her study from the viewpoint of actuality rather than from that of fiction, which is at present so popular; and her book, notwithstanding its amusing diary-like, and all-in-the-family tone, can fairly classify among serious interpretations of the American social scene.

Bombs and Bombing, by Willey Ley (Modern Age, \$1.25), describes the situation that exists where bombs are dropped upon populations from the air. The author's idea, based on study of what has happened in England, is that people can safely and even happily survive airplane attacks if they only provide themselves

in season with shelters. A particular hazard, according to his observation, that can be met and resisted by forethought and preparation is fright.

It's About Time, by Paul M. Chamberlain (Richard R. Smith, \$7.50), reviews the careers and appraises the inventions and mechanical contributions of watchmakers of the past 250 years, giving technical descriptions of famous escapements, with drawings and photographic reproductions, and explaining the working of timepieces out of the usual order. The development of the chronometer is discussed in detail and chapters of biographical notes, with portraits, are added on renowned horologists, watch company organizers, manufacturers, and craftsmen from the seventeenth century down.

Adventures in Monochrome, by James Laver (The Studio, \$3.75). A selection of 200 examples of black-and-white work by contemporary artists, mostly British and American, with an illuminating foreword.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

My Aquatic Lilliputians

"HOW ARE YOUR FISH TODAY?" acquaintances often ask me—as if I were the man who sells them haddock or cod.

Actually, it is my own fault that I am forced to be prepared for this question, since several times I have been rash enough to boast about my teeming tankful. Friends, after recovering from their initial surprise, seem never to forget to inquire about my piscatorial prizes in subsequent meetings. Maybe they're afraid of slighting one of the family.

To the uninitiated, I should explain at the outset that actually my fish are not of the "game" variety. You see, they're tiny mites. Why, most of them—when full grown—would fit on a hors d'oeuvre cracker, with only a tail fin hanging over the edge. And the young are about the size of a pencil point.

Unfortunately, visitors generally get the wrong impression of my fish. They try to see them in the evening. They peer into a gloomy tank and see a few ghostly shapes moving slothfully around, like tired children roused suddenly in the night. My great desire is that they could see the fish in the early morning. When the cloth covering is removed from the tank, and the sun pours into their watery domicile, the place suddenly becomes alive.

Out from behind and under marine plants dart sleek, brilliantly hued forms, startling reds and greens and blues and whites, etched clearly by the sunlight against the green-gray color of the water. Dorsal fins proudly and happily erect, they tour the tank

singly and in couples, searching out mates and children, nodding to fishy friends, glorying in the morning's light. Although they cannot feel the sun's warmth, they frolic in its rays as they take a pre-breakfast cruise, inspecting every

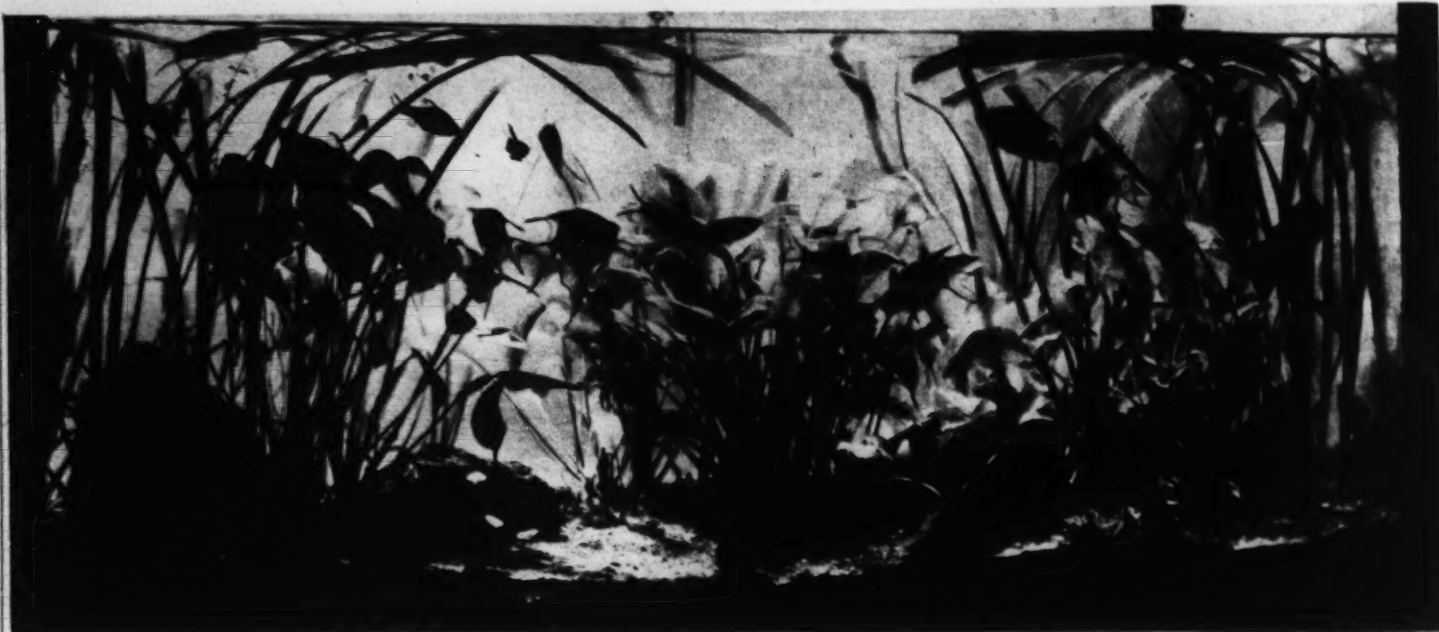
adverse traffic lights. Mr. Moon throws his rudder fin hard a-port, and both couples stop and stare at each other indignantly.

I ring the dinner bell, and the water churns with new commotion. The dinner bell is a nail file tapped

venture into Uncle Sam's southern waters. Angel fish are found in the Amazon River region, and the red tetra around Rio de Janeiro. Panama and Colombia are the home of the blue acara. And in Venezuelan waters, the most com-

of the water like a flying fish, although such performances are not known in captivity. The Dark Continent also gives us the Egyptian mouth breeder, from the Land of the Pyramids.

One question that does not bother Washington is: "Will the war interfere with the source of tropical fish?" Naturally, however, it does bother the midget aquarium



A TEEMING TANKFUL OF TROPICAL TEMPERAMENT

Courtesy Edward Y. Perry

The Denizens of an Indoor Aquarium Take a Cruise Before Breakfast to Inspect the Home Grounds. This Tank is Electrically Heated and Lighted

familiar waving fern, assuring themselves that each growing thing sprouts from its accustomed place.

Then hunger asserts itself. Inquisitively, they nudge the glass feeding ring. Some probe among the grains of sand hopefully, seeking a stray crumb left over from yesterday. The Green Swordtails glance suspiciously at Mr. and Mrs. Yellow Plattie to see that they haven't been hoarding some edible. Junior Guppy nibbles playfully at a tiny red snail that has started to inch its way up the side of the tank. This promptly brings the whole Guppy family over to investigate—and perhaps to warn Junior about bothering the less agile members of the community. At this point, the Blue Moons, bumbling along aimlessly near the surface, almost run down the shy Red Platties, gleaming like two

against the feeding ring. To every corner of the tank it signals, "Come and get it." The response is electrifying. No crew of hungry youngsters ever scrambled to the table with greater anticipation. A dozen tiny snouts bob up in the ring, exploring the area lest the first grains of food escape the eye. The tardy Black Mollies, who have been frolicking in the corner, sprint to the festive board and shoulder their way into the gathering, their ebony skins seeming soft and smooth as satin. The platoon of yellow plattie babies dance expectantly on their tails, maintaining a vertical position just under the ring, fins fanning the water. Everyone is there, except the head janitor, Poppa Snail, who drowns in a corner, tired after a night of cleaning up the quarters.

As I sprinkle the food in, a general melee ensues, with much elbowing, some overlapping of jurisdiction, and a certain amount of wastage. In a few seconds, the first course vanishes, and they look up at me impatiently with open mouths, brazenly implying that I am starving them. I weaken and sprinkle in more food, noting that water-wise Daddy Blue Moon is avoiding the rush at the surface by patrolling the lower reaches of the tank, garnering in a plentiful supply of morsels missed by the greedy hustlers above. The food floats down to him in a lazy procession. It is a scene that one is likely to gaze at much too long on working-day mornings, I find.

Yes, my fish are tropical. And, as their name implies, they normally make their home in waters of the warmest climes. Only the hardiest of them normally venture as far north as the southernmost portions of the United States—of their own accord. They cannot survive in water cooler than 70 degrees. But, moons and platties of many colors are found in the shallow, sunny waters of Mexico, as are the sword-tails. Sailfin and (black) mollies

mon and widely known of all tropical fish—the guppy, or rainbow fish—is found plentifully.

Most of the rare and more startling fish, however, come from the distant waters of Asia and Africa. India, for instance, is the home of the zebra fish, the rosy barb, the badis-badis, the glass fish, the giant danio (a "giant" of four and a half inches), and pearl danio, the three-spotted gourami, and the dwarf gourami. Near by, the Malay Peninsula and Thailand, which recently have seen considerable human fighting, are the home of the breathtakingly beautiful but bad-tempered fighting fish. China has its paradise fish. And from Malacca, Singapore, and Sumatra—also scenes of fighting—comes the peaceful rasbora.

In Africa's Nile and Congo Rivers, the jewel fish breeds, and from the Niger and Congo comes the butterfly fish, whose large fins give it the capacity to leap out

keepers—especially those who concentrate on the rarer breeds. However, for the majority of us tropical fish fanciers, the cessation of shipments from lands on the other side of the globe will work no immediate hardship. Most of the hardier breeds are found in near-by Latin-American waters, and there still seem to be plenty of stock available for United States retailers.

My personal experience is that—if conditions are right—the problem is definitely not one of replacement. Rather, for me, it is a problem of finding "swimming room" for new arrivals, since tropical fish multiply rapidly when the surroundings suit them. In fact, when I tell acquaintances that my Yellow Moon had 21 babies recently, I can see them saying to themselves: "In no time, young fellow, there's going to be no room for you in that apartment."

SYDNEY HAYWARD

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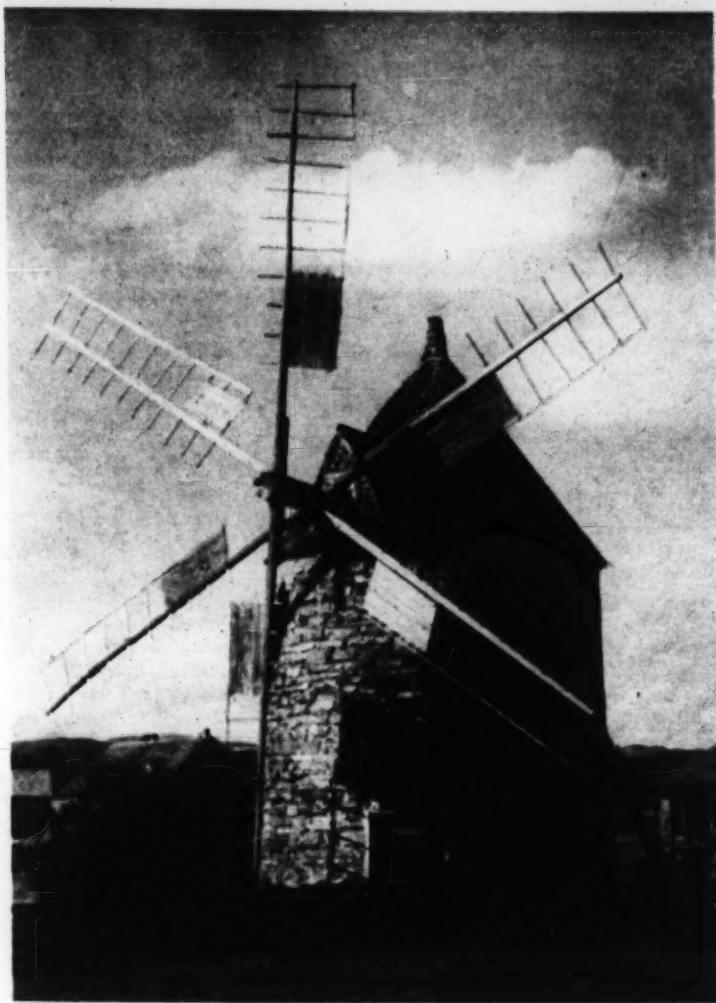
Look For the Dawn

W. P. M.

They are coming, the children of light,
As they came in the bygone ages
When men in drunkenness-bligh
Were banished with treacherous fight,
Their brothers betraying,
The innocent slaying,
And she was paying in wages.

Start in their courses obey
That Power which brings them to birth;
And the children of light, as they,
Give witness obediently,
Without fear or repining,
Contented with shining,
They are light mid the dark of the earth.

In confidence they are strong,
These children born of the light;
Their faith is, it will not be long
Till seekers shall be as a throng,
To God's peace aspiring,
God's comfort desiring,—
Then Dawn shall abolish the night.



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When You Visit Canada

FEW PEOPLE would think of passing through the South, in the United States, without trying out gumbo, or fried chicken à la créole; in Paris without (in the old days) trying a canard aux oranges; few travelers in the know would think of staying in Canada for 24 hours without trying Canada's national dish, *soupe aux pois à la Canadienne*—pea soup. Naturally, French Canadians don't think it is anything very special, for they usually have it at least once a week. On the other hand, go up near Lac Labelle—or, for that matter, anywhere in *les pays d'en haut*, where the *draveurs*, or legendary raftmen, are still to be found, and ask them what they think. Out of the torrent of vehemence, you'll get the general idea that you can take everything edible from a *draveur* and he'll be the most contented man alive, just so long as you leave him *la soupe*.

You should look at a food map of Quebec. When you're thinking about the picturesque Gaspésie, think of *Morue-Homard*, and we won't tell you what it is, in case you'd like to be pleasantly surprised.

Around Rimouski and Rivière-du-Loup there is a *pré-salé*, lamb raised on grazing land on which the wind has brought a fine salted spray to the grass, and where the tide has deposited iodized seaweeds.

A dish special to Quebec is *ragout de pattes*—what Canadians call "a man's dish," hearty, and especially necessary around Christmas time, when no *réveillon* would be complete without it.

Residents around Batiscahan have long made *petite morue* one of their most delectable dishes; a small, fresh-water codfish, it is taken through the ice and should, properly, be frozen before it is fried. Then there is the salmon of La Côte Nord—what salmon!

Of course, the length and breadth of Quebec, if you were to

stop along the road where you noticed the goodwife tending her pain, in the out-door oven, you'd be paying her a delicate compliment she'd never forget if you were to ask for a piece, with the kind of butter that is called "whipped" in certain metropolitan markets.

Baked beans are supposed to be the special property of Boston, Massachusetts; but Canadians would tell you to investigate the masterpiece of the Laurentian Mountain region, *Fèves au Lard*. They are cooked in any of a variety of ways; in burning ashes, in the sand, or in a stone oven. But until you've sampled them, your education in the field of baked beans is not complete.

How are you about cheeses? One of the famous cheeses of the region is the *fromage raffiné de l'île d'Orléans*. It is said that, in 250 years, only ten families have known how to make it, the directions being handed down from father to son. If you like a cheddar-type cheese, you want to know about *fromage fort Canadien*; and, for a cream cheese, *Beloil* is your destination.

Dessert? How would *bleuets du Lac Saint-Jean* appeal to you? Blueberries of the Lac Saint-Jean, Saguenay region, are the kind of blueberries about which the informed visitor laughs, makes a fist, says, "They are big as this, and three of them make a pie!" Or they give 'em to you in a bowl, cover them with the cream of the district, and sit back and watch you, certain of the effect.

At the Christmas-time *réveillons* you find out what "French" pastries can be. The *tarte à la ferlouche*, made of molasses and nuts, or a maple syrup pie.

You won't be only pleasing yourself, if you go on an expeditionary hunt for this regional cooking. You'll be stamping yourself with the people of the country as a good guest, in the finest meaning of the term.

JANET MABIE

Over Editor's Desk

ERIC ESTORICK, who writes about the stirring career of Sir Stafford Cripps, is his subject's official biographer. Mr. Estorick had access to Sir Stafford's private papers and diary in preparing his book, "Stafford Cripps: Prophetic Rebel" (John Day, 1941). Mr. Estorick is now supervising analyst in the foreign monitoring service of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington.

Lucien Aigner of New York made the graphic series of photographs in the picture spread on pages 2 and 3, illustrating by means of pupils in a Brooklyn, N. Y., junior high school the mischief that may arise from spreading rumors.

William H. Stringer informs us about the military usefulness of dogs, as a result of a talk with Dorothy Harrison Eustis, who, in 1928-29, taught the dogs used in the Swiss Army, and later launched the Seeing Eye project in the United States, a boon, indeed, to many sightless persons.

Vanya Oakes is a young woman journalist recently returned to the United States from the Far East.

Raymond S. Deck, naturalist and photographer, has had other articles of his own writing and illustration in the Magazine Section.

What a lasting victory will mean, as seen by speakers at a recent gathering of clergymen and other religious workers, sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, is discussed by Albert Field Gilmore, a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

..America's Stake in the Orient

(Continued from Page 6)

property holdings in the coast cities, business enterprises of all types, utility holdings such as the Shanghai Telephone and Power Companies, factories and installations. Virtually all are in the coast areas, and so in Japanese possession now.

Japan, as readers have been told rather often, was America's third best customer. American investments in Japan itself were roughly \$350,000,000. As to raw materials, Japan supplied the United States with 93 per cent of its silk. Women can do without silk dresses, but silk is needed for parachutes and powder bags for the Army.

Line up the percentages of these raw materials, look at how much comes from Asia, and you will see what a blow the Axis is dealing our ordinary economic existence. but, above all, America's defense program.

Does the Western Hemisphere possess none of these raw materials? North America none of account, as they are typically tropical produce. How much can South America, then, supply of them? That there is great mineral wealth there everyone agrees, but most of the estimates appear to be in the survey stage. At present South America supplies 18 per cent of the world tin. The Bolivian output is 25,000 tons. The grade is not of the highest and it has been the custom in the past to mix it with the better Malayan ore. Of tungsten about 10 per cent is produced. Antimony is stronger, South America accounting for nearly half of the world output, as is the case

with bauxite, the all-important metal from which comes aluminum for planes, mostly from Dutch Guiana.

Rubber, quinine, other growing tropical produce will certainly grow in South America. They originated there and were transplanted to the Orient by early Dutch and British colonizers. But it takes seven years for a rubber tree to produce rubber. The same argument applies to the manufacture of synthetics. Doubtless, it can be done. It takes time, but it must be done, like the whole big job in the Far East.

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THE ALVIN SILVERSMITHS

DOWN IN NEW BEDFORD, MASS., where "Down to the Sea in Ships" and other deep-ocean annals have their origin, is a salt-water storehouse which has expanded gradually into the largest and most comprehensive of its kind in the world. At least that's the claim made by the Old Dartmouth Historical Society of that city, which annually plays host to some 15,000 visitors at the Bourne Whaling Museum.

Situated half-way up cobbled Johnny Cake Hill, the museum stands directly across the way from historic Seamen's Bethel and the 150-year-old Mariners' Home.

"Thar she blows" lore is there complete, from the smallest scrap of scrimshaw to the skeleton of a mammoth humpback whale.

The bark model, Lagoda, square sails set and a lofty 50-foot mainmast grazing the ceiling, is the museum's pride and nucleus. Fifty-nine feet from figurehead to stern, and 89 feet from flying jib boom to the end of the spanker boom, she holds place of honor in the largest of the museum's three buildings.

The Lagoda's prototype, which in her heyday returned from a voyage of 46 months with a catch worth \$200,755, was owned by New Bedford's late whaling master, Jonathan Bourne. Both were in their glory a round century ago.

Just half-size, the model was built where she stands. Labor took 12 months and the completed job cost \$30,000. Old whalers claim that such a figure is hardly accurate, however, as much of the work—the intricacies of rigging, equipping, and fitting out to the last blubber pot—was an out-and-out "labor of love." Veteran seamen were so anxious to preserve a perfect bark for posterity that



SCRIMSHAW (Carved Ivory)

they gave unstintingly of long experience and great skill.

Cap'n Lester A. Mosher, whaling skipper of 24 years' standing, is the Lagoda's master today. Stooped, leather-skinned and keen of eye, he assures landlubbers who tread his good ship's decks a briny dry-land voyage and a generous dose of seaman's vernacular.

Cap'n Mosher sailed out of New Bedford as master of the remembered bark, Wanderer; later as skipper of the equally well-known barks, Canton and Sunbeam. He sailed the Pescadora out of Valparaiso and in 1923 returned to the United States during the dying decade of New Bedford whaling to make his last voyage on the whaler Athlete.

Ironically enough, the ship whose lines Old Dartmouth has chosen to perpetuate is a misnomer. Named for Russia's Lake Ladoga, Mr. Bourne's whaler put to sea during the 1800's with her letters mixed by a careless hand.

The American whaleboat, tremendous, rugged dory in which whalers put out from the bark for the final kill, is regarded by many mariners as "the best sea boat ever evolved by man."

Admiral Peary carried a New Bedford-made whaleboat to the North Pole, and no big bark of the whaling era ever cleared from a dock without six or seven of these adjuncts. Today, the Bourne's stalwart sample is manned by lads in school caps or campers in uniform, tourists, teachers, business tycoons, or men in overalls—all of whom are welcome to stand on the broad planking and place their respective knees in the harpooner's knee groove "up bow"; to examine the



"SQUARE SAILS SET, AND A LOFTY MAINMAST"

The Bark Model Lagoda, Largest Indoor Ship Model in the World

sturdy frame of thin steamed and bent white oak, planked with white cedar, and to inspect the cracks in the starboard bow where a whale once "stove through." Four notches in the whaleboat's gunwale attest to four whales taken by that vessel's crew.

Old Dartmouth Historical Society had its beginnings back in 1903, its express purpose being to preserve whaling relics, lore, and related history. It is a charitable and benevolent corporation which pays no taxes, and its officers receive no remuneration.

Ordinary visitors pay a small entrance fee week days, go in free Sundays. Nine thousand of the museum's 15,000 yearly visitors comprise the educational, instructive, and other worthily organized groups which always are admitted gratis. This consideration has now been extended to men in uniform.

Gifts comprise a large number of the displays; fewer are loans (transient, troublesome favors which the museum welcomes rarely); several are exchanges and some are purchases. The latest number recorded in the book of William H. Tripp, curator for the past 11 years, was 3,686 items.

The largest single gift is a collection of 32 ship models presented by the late Louis DeCoppet of New York. His gift swells the basement display to 60 models—ranging in size from three inches to 15 feet and representative of 10 nations. Smallest of these is a fragile bark

of spun glass left at the museum by President Roosevelt's Massachusetts relatives, the Warren Delano heirs. A full-rigged model of carved ivory, about three feet long and kept behind glass, is worth \$7,500.

One stalwart frigate is made of

War of 1812. They had been held in England's Dartmoor Prison.

Near by is a Chinese up-river junk, made on the Yangtze River and sent 1,400 miles to Frank Wood, late curator, who at that time was stopping in Shanghai; a model of the 80-gun Spanish ship of war Rayo; a working model of 1812, sent to New Bedford from the dockyard at Cherbourg.

Upstairs are full-size reproductions of a rigger's loft; a whalecraft shop and a corner of a whaling merchant's counting room; down below are harpoons of many makes and periods.

A children's room is filled with aging dolls, toys, and a decaying rocking-horse; a roped-off Colonial kitchen is complete with brick fireplace and Dutch ovens; a Colonial room contains sundry treasure of that period.

The fascinating miscellany includes the crew list of the whale-ship Acushnet, with the name of "Moby Dick's" author, Herman Melville, "common sailor," half-way down the column; a mirror into which Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Grant once looked; such unusual bones as the skull of a sea elephant and a whale's jaw.

And then there's scrimshaw! Scrimshaw, 'scrimshander, scrimshandering (few agree on the correct name and none is sure of its origin) is the general term for that vast number of odd and sometimes exquisite articles which seamen made of ivory. For days and weeks and sometimes years sailors whiled away their long, idle hours by whittling at whalebone with jackknives, saws, and files. They etched whale's teeth and filled them with India ink; they made canes, busks, swifts, and reels; chessmen, ditty boxes, bodkins, and crochet shuttles; cribbage boards, paper knives, and dominoes.

Jagging wheels—used to crimp the edges of homemade pies—show where the seaman's main nostalgia lay. One hundred and fifty of these one-time necessities were bequeathed the museum by the late Mr. Wood.

Old Dartmouth authorities lament only one great lack—one gap which they wish were filled by the world's ultimate of scrimshaw. They want Captain Ahab's ivory leg.

"All Moby Dick fans know," they say, "that old Ahab summoned his ship's carpenter and mates immediately after the White Whale



Courtesy Bourne Whaling Museum

"THE BEST SEA BOAT EVER EVOLVED BY MAN"

This Is the Mariners' Description of This Typical American Whaleboat, a Tremendous Rugged Dory Which Weighs Over 500 Pounds

beef bones, presenting the Russian cartel, Hoffming, which in 1813 was branded "one of the strangest vessels that ever sailed into New Bedford." Flying the flag of the Northern Bear, the Hoffming hove into port on that far-back day bearing 400 wildly cheering men. All were from New Bedford and Cape Cod, and all had been given up as lost during the

made off with his regular leg. He ordered them to collect all 'studs and joists of jaw ivory of the clearest and sturdiest' and to fashion him a leg by nightfall.

Best whaling legend says the job was done, and that the Moby martinet stomped the deck as good a man as new by sunset.

But where it went? Only Ahab knows. GENEVIEVE MARSTON

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SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS

Fox Photo

Lord Privy Seal of British War Cabinet and Leader of the House of Commons, Photographed Leaving the British Foreign Office

.. Return of Stafford Cripps

(Continued from Page 2)

his return from Russia. The Allied Nations must have a partnership with Russia in the reconstruction of Europe, he argued, if the world is not to be plunged again into chaos, and admitted that "one reason I was anxious to get back to this country from Russia was to impress that urgent need upon the people of Britain." In addition to his call for a policy of friendship with Russia in the European field was Sir Stafford's plea for the extension of such a policy to include China, in the Far East, and India, in the Central East. And, finally, he reiterated that the only sound postwar solution was one agreed upon by Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union.

Cripps and his arguments were subjected to a barrage of personal vilification and abuse by German, Italian, and Japanese propagandists. The brunt of attack may be summed up by repeating an Italian assertion that Sir Stafford "went to Russia as Britain's Ambassador and returned to Britain as Russia's Ambassador."

While it was expected, and was prematurely announced in certain official quarters, that Cripps would become Minister of Supply in the shake-up that followed immedi-

ately on Mr. Churchill's return to England from the United States, it was subsequently revealed that he had refused to enter the Churchill Government without War Cabinet ranking. The shake-up which made Cripps Lord Privy Seal and leader in the House of Commons, gives him War Cabinet representation and the opportunity to influence that inner body for whose chief he must speak often before the House of Commons. His appointment helped immediately to dispel the uneasiness which swept Britain after the fall of Singapore. Cripps had refused to indulge the people of Britain in false optimism after his return from Moscow. He realized that Russia's successful winter counter-offensive against the Nazis had intensified the "Magainot" spirit in Britain, the belief that the blitz tactics which befell the Allied forces in the Far East and the Russians during the summer months of 1941 could not happen in Britain. This obviously dangerous belief, Cripps attacked immediately with the solid bludgeon of reality. In addition to his insistence on increased aid to Russia, he asserted that China must play a greater role in the Allied war councils, that India must be given specific guarantees of dominion status immediately.

His influence in the War Cab-

net, on the other hand, is a matter of conjecture, but his presence there raises two important problems which only the experience of the future will reveal. There is little doubt that Cripps will be the butt of obstructionists who take the "beware of Russia" line. In England, as in the United States, there are persons who, in one degree of consciousness or another, are continuing to be the willing tools of Hitler and his Axis partners by spreading dissension and suspicion among the United Nations. Their argument is that the Russian successes against the Nazis are a menace to the United States; that, sooner or later, there will have to be a showdown in which we shall have to come to blows with the Soviet Union, and that Russia, at its earliest convenience, will turn against the Allies and sign a separate peace with Hitler.

Cripps refused to water down his position with his entrance into the Government. A few days after he entered the War Cabinet he addressed the "V army" of Fascist and occupied Europe. In that speech he praised the self-sacrificing heroism of the Russian people and, discussing the unity of the workers of the Allied Nations, he appealed to the workers of Fascist-dominated countries to strike secretly at the Axis production machine, declaring that these unwilling workers can effectively cut Germany's war production in the armament race.

The most important question, however—so significant because it is so puzzling and for which there can be no immediate answer—is, Where does Cripps stand today, in terms of the traditional Left-Right situation in Britain?

While Cripps represents East Bristol in the House of Commons, he is not a member of any political party. After war was declared he refused to re-enter the Labor Party because of numerous guarantees, limiting his freedom of action within the party, that were demanded of him. He declared, at that time, that the freedom to express his convictions was more important to him than any political party machine. His status as an independent is even clearer in view of his statement to this writer, shortly after war was declared, that, regardless of the Labor Party's decision on the subject of his readmission, he would stand for re-election in East Bristol in case of a General Election. At the present time the support which he is receiving cuts across traditional party lines. Since his entrance into a predominantly Conservative Cabinet hardly can be construed as a sellout of his earlier convictions, it remains a matter for speculation as to whether Cripps' appointment represents a profound shift of the balance of power in Left-Right terms.

While Cripps is a member of no party, he is a shrewd parliamentarian, one of the most brilliant men in England, and utterly selfless in his behavior. His continued unaffiliation with the traditional parties may be the focal point for a drastic reorganization of political groupings in Britain along lines embracing the possible application of progressive convictions to the "real" state of affairs. On the other hand, Cripps' new job may be simply another step in the career of an unusual, gifted individualist, whose main concern is that a job, if started, be done effectively and well.



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.. Man's Best Friend ..

(Continued from Page 3)

advance stations, racing along with a reel of copper wire unwinding behind. Dogs were clocked laying a kilometer of wire in 5 minutes, 10 seconds.

Perhaps the most humanitarian wartime contribution of the big, alert-faced, black-nosed, German shepherd dogs has been their Red Cross service. They didn't go lumbering over the battlefield bearing sustenance for the wounded as St. Bernards have done for stricken humans in the frozen Alps. But it is a fact that in the Swiss and German Armies a man-dog team has been considered the last "control" in covering a battlefield in search of wounded. When their search was completed, it was considered that no wounded remained to be discovered.

In a battlefield search, not less than three dogs and three men, or more than nine dogs and nine men, were employed. Man and dog would work by compass, the man proceeding in a relatively straight line toward some such objective as a tree, the dog ranging right and left of the line by 200 to 300 yards and covering the terrain much as a bird dog would. When the dog found a wounded soldier—and he was taught that anyone lying down was wounded—he would return to his human co-helper.

German trainers spent puzzled weeks seeking a feasible signal by which the dog could let his Red Cross officer know he had found a wounded man.

Finally, it was cleverly decided to attach a little leather "sausage" to the dog's collar. This would hang down at his neck. The dog was taught to grab this sausage in his teeth when he found someone wounded. When he came trotting back to his superiors with the

sausage in his mouth, the Red Cross knew it had a patient. It was the concept of man-dog units employed in the Swiss Army and police force which gave Mrs. Eustis the idea for the Seeing Eye man-dog partnerships which have since been such a boon to many blind persons.

When the Swiss Army called on dogdom for assistance, many officers had their doubts. Then one day in the 1930 maneuvers, the Seventh Regiment suffered a complete breakdown of radio, telephone, and other ordinary communication. Late that afternoon, when anxiety had reached its peak, a message finally came through. The officer in charge asked by what incredible means it had arrived.

"Par chien, mon colonel," came the reply.

The Swiss has discovered, even as other armies have found, that when all other means and methods failed, they could entrust a message to that big bundle of willingness, the war dog, and he would get through if it was humanly, or rather caninely, possible.



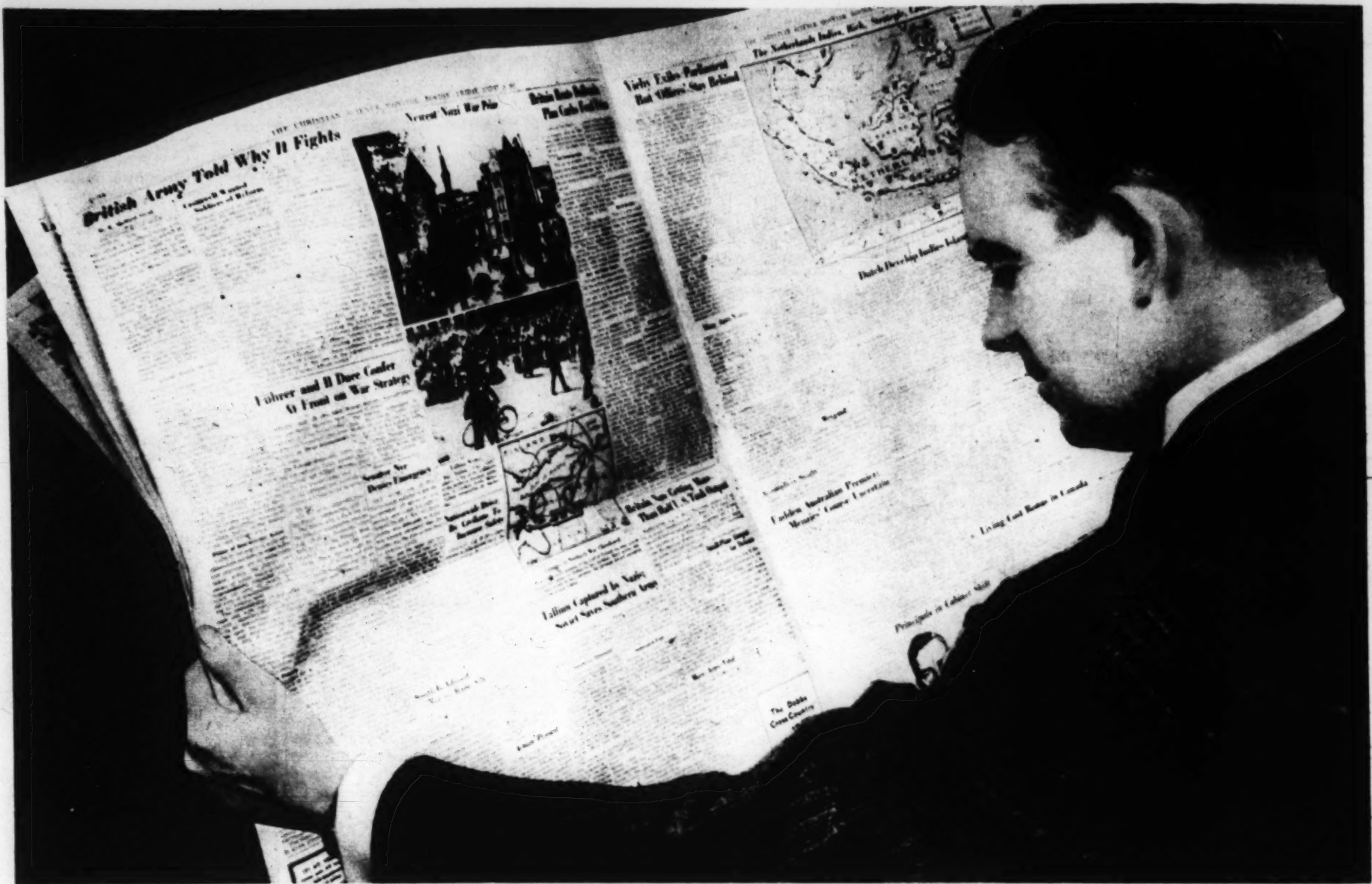
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